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## Kremlin Sells Secrets

### Australia to Buy Olympic Expertise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Russia, the driving force behind the former Soviet Union's dominance of the Olympic Games for decades, has agreed to sell its sporting secrets to Australia for \$1 million.

Australia, host of the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, is paying for Russian expertise in the hope of improving its medal tally at those Games.

"We are buying 70 years of success," the Australian Olympic Committee's director of sports, Craig McLatchey, said Tuesday.

He said Russia would be paid on an hourly basis over the next five years for providing assistance in boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, judo, track and field and shooting. (Ian Thomsen's commentary, Page 20)

"The Russians need a source of fund-

ing because many of their programs are short of money," Mr. McLatchey said.

Australia won 27 medals at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and has set itself a target of 60 medals, including 20 golds, as the host nation in 2000.

Under the agreement, Russia will provide details of its coaching and training programs, diet, biomechanical research, planning procedures and monitoring systems.

"Money alone cannot guarantee success in sport but without money there is only one guarantee: You will not achieve success," Mr. McLatchey said.

"In these particular sports, Russia is clearly the best, and this agreement is aimed at producing successful sports

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## Mexico Secures U.S. Loans By Relinquishing Control

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Mexico signed a \$20 billion rescue plan Tuesday that effectively gives Washington veto power over much of Mexico's financial policy for the next decade and, in a surprising expansion of the package, allows the use of American funds to prop up shaky private Mexican banks.

### Increase in Rates Doesn't Help Lira

The lira slid to a record low against the Deutsche mark Tuesday as reports of rising prices overshadowed a hefty increase in interest rates by the Bank of Italy.

The central bank raised its discount rate on loans to banks to 8.25 percent from 7.50 percent, while its Lombard rate, charged on fixed-term advances, was increased to 9.75 percent from 8.50 percent.

The bank took the action after nine major cities reported a sharp increase in inflation in February. Page 11.

The accord signed between the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert E. Rubin, and Mexico's finance minister, Guillermo Ortiz, is intended to restore the confidence of international investors in the Mexican economy and gradually pull the country out of its financial crisis. But it comes at tremendous cost to both the Mexican government and American companies that have counted on a booming market in America's third largest trading partner.

Included in the agreement are a series of stringent requirements that many Mexican officials fear will plunge their country into a recession; one is that Mexico balance its budget and keep interest rates at 50 percent over the coming months. The requirements, in turn, could fuel the country's social unrest, pose political challenges to President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León and greatly increase the flow of illegal immigrants into Texas and California.

But U.S. officials insisted that all of the other alternatives were worse, including continued financial chaos. Mr. Ortiz and his aides conceded that they had little choice.

"Obviously this is not easy," a senior Mexican official said. "The conditions Mexico is facing are very difficult. But there is no other way out."

Both U.S. and Mexican officials went out of their way to play down aspects of the accord that they were concerned could

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## New Terror Wave Hits Austria's Gypsies

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

OBERWART, Austria — There is nothing much beyond the smudge of the wood smoke and the mud of the byways to distinguish the Gypsy settlement here, where 117 people live in 19 boxy homes, set apart across the meadows from a small town in Austria.

For two weeks, since a pipe-bomb concealed in a placard reading "Gypsies Go Back to India" killed four of its people in Austria's worst racial terrorism in 50 years, the settlement has come to mean many things across this land — not the least the fear that a neo-Nazi underground cell has embarked on a deadly campaign that has

police are unable, or even unwilling, to half.

"My first thought was that it had been an execution," said Stefan Horvath, a 46-year-old construction supervisor, recalling the moment he discovered the bodies of his son and three other men on the road just outside the settlement early one Sunday.

The bomb had been designed to explode at chest-height when anybody — an incensed Gypsy, for instance — touched the placard whose message had been inscribed in the ornate lettering of a tombstone.

That was on Feb. 5. A day later, a second bomb, this one disguised as an aerosol can, wounded a municipal garbage worker in the nearby town of Stinatz, which is mainly populated by Austrians of Croatian descent. The bomb had been left

near a school. "Go Back to Dalmatia," a Croatian region, read a pamphlet left at a bus stop in the town.

Initially, the police here in Oberwart, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Vienna, had depicted the killings as accidents, or the result of a blood feud, and searched the settlement for weapons. "They were trying to make the victims into the perpetrators," Mr. Horvath said.

But when they acknowledged that it had indeed been a deliberate killing, Austrians were left to contemplate a frightening accumulation of bloody acts: a spate of 10 letter-bombs in December 1993, a pipe bomb near a school used by Slovene children in August 1994, and a second spasm of letter bombs before elections. A shadowy, neo-Nazi group calling itself the Bavarian Liberation Army has taken responsibility for the most recent attacks.

"Everything points to people on the right," Interior Minister Franz Löschner said in an interview. "We assume from the claims of responsibility that these people are hostile to foreigners, that they have a nationalist orientation."

The incidents do not fit with the images of hospitality, comfort, and placid pro-



Russians digging a grave in a Grozny park. The cease-fire's end means the trip to the nearest cemetery is too dangerous.

## 24,000 Chechen Civilian Toll Reported

By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As Russian forces intensified attacks Tuesday on rebel troops in Chechnya, a preliminary report by President Boris N. Yeltsin's commission on human rights suggested that as many as 24,400 civilians have died since the bloody war in the separatist republic began on Dec. 11.

But the figure — so high that the researcher who came up with it likened the Chechen conflict to the slaughter of Polish civilians during World War II — was ques-

tioned even by the head of the human rights commission, Sergei A. Kovalev. "I can't say yet whether it is 12,000 or 30,000," Mr. Kovalev said in an interview. "All I can say for now is that the number is in the tens of thousands."

Explaining that the figure was a preliminary estimate based on interviews with 500 Chechen refugees in neighboring Ingushetia, Mr. Kovalev said that the final tally would have to take account of additional surveys of other refugee groups.

But he did not repudiate the report's early findings, which were obtained by the Interfax news agency. "I do not think the figure will greatly change," he said. "And

while the war is still going on society should have an idea of the magnitude of the death toll."

As the report was made public Tuesday, Russian forces in Chechnya began a large-scale offensive against the separatists, ending a relative lull in the 10-week-old conflict, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The offensive had been widely expected after Russian military officials pledged to crush the rebels following the expiration of a four-day cease-fire Sunday night.

The timing of the human rights report was particularly embarrassing for Presi-

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GENERATING BUSINESS — Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary of the United States on the Great Wall near Beijing. She and a group of U.S. executives are visiting China to assess the nation's energy needs. Page 17.

## AGENDA

### Ecuador and Peru Claim Violations

QUITO, Ecuador (AP) — Ecuador and Peru accused each other of violating a week-old truce as international observers arrived Tuesday in a disputed region to monitor a border war cease-fire.

Ecuador's president, Sixto Durán-Ballén, charged that Peru was breaking the cease-fire and sending troops into Ecuadorian territory.

He said one Ecuadorian soldier had

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr.
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Oman	8.00 Riels
Egypt	E.P. 5,000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	950 CFA	Senegal	950 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lira	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,20 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 45,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	U.S. 1.50	U.S. Mi. (Eur.)	\$1.10

Dow Jones	Up	Trib Index
10.43	Up	0.08%
3883.97	110.11	
The Dollar	Tues close	previous close
New York	1,4705	1,481
DM	1,5865	1,5825
Pound	97.10	97.30
Ven	5.128	5.154

## Too Mean in Japanese? Try English

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A century after a famous Japanese scholar proposed that the country drop Japanese and switch to English, it sometimes seems almost got his way.

Take the latest plan by the Liberal Democratic Party. The party has decided to use the letters JP as its new nickname, apparently in the belief that an English nickname may be the first step to a more sprightly image. So what does JP stand for?

"It does not stand for one specific idea," the party responded in a statement, "but may be interpreted in a number of positive ways — for example, 'Japan Family' or 'Justice and Freedom.'"

It is unclear whether the nickname, which is to be formally ratified at the party convention next month, will revitalize the Liberal Democrats, who have been criticized as corrupt and stale after running Japan for almost half a century. Yet there is no doubt that however reluctant Japan may sometimes be to accept imported cars or rice, it could not be more enthusiastic about absorbing foreign words.

"Lots of Japanese are interested in new sounds, and they find foreign words very fresh and interesting," said Maki Nishimomiya, the chief editor of a popular dictionary of foreign words used in Japanese.

Mr. Nishimomiya inadvertently demonstrated the spread of foreign words when he led a visitor to the conference room for an interview. The conference room, at the publishing house Sanshodo, was being used by someone else, and Mr. Nishimomiya scowled and muttered: "batting shi-shatta."

Batting? In Japanese, the word batting has been borrowed from baseball to describe any conflict or confrontation, as when a batter steps up to the plate. So Mr. Nishimomiya was saying there had been a competition for the room, and he had lost.

The newspapers these days are full of references to *heaa muudo*, from "hair nude." The term, which refers to photographs that show pubic hair, is in the news because the police have arrested a magazine publisher for printing particularly graphic *heaa muudo* photos.

All languages borrow foreign words, of course, but Japanese has gone farther than most. The social critic and cabinet minister Arinori Mori even provoked a debate in the 1870s when he suggested that Japan abandon Japanese and adopt English.

While the French and some others sometimes rail at the encroachment of English, there seems to be no dispute over the growth of foreign words in Japanese. In fact, it may be a mistake to think of them as foreign words at all.

"Pocket is an English word, and bell is an English word, but if I say pocket bell, an English speaker won't know what I'm speaking about," noted Shizuka Sakagami, a doctoral student at Columbia University who is writing a dissertation on foreign words in Japanese.

Pocket bell is a beeper, "so these are Japanese words, even if they came from foreign languages," Ms. Sakagami said.

English words are particularly useful when delicate topics are broached, because Japanese words often sound too direct. "When we're talking about older people, the Japanese *rojin*

See JAPANESE, Page 6

## Balladur Falls Sharply in Poll Amid A Scandal

Wiretapping Intrigue Places Prime Minister Behind Socialist Rival

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's campaign for the French presidency took a nosedive Tuesday as he slipped behind his Socialist opponent in a poll for the first time and a senior official implied he had lied in a wiretapping scandal.

The affair also put Interior Minister Charles Pasqua — Mr. Balladur's campaign heavyweight and a key vote-getter on the political right — into what sources described as an increasingly untenable position.

Mr. Pasqua was the minister ultimately responsible for placing a wiretap on the relative of a judge who is investigating alleged illegal financing of the Rally for the Republic, the political party to which he and Mr. Balladur belong.

The national director of the judicial police, Jacques Franquet, resigned over the affair, the first such high-level resignation since the force was founded in 1907, and Mr. Balladur said he was reviewing the entire procedure for emergency wiretaps.

Mr. Franquet quit after Mr. Balladur's office accused the police of lying to obtain permission for the wiretap. That took some of the heat off Mr. Pasqua, who suggested that the affair had been orchestrated by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, a Rally for the Republic leader who formerly was Mr. Balladur's mentor and is now a bitter rival for the presidency.

Back to the Future/Asians Take Their Skills Home

## Professionals Return to High-Tech Powerhouses

By Ashley Dunn  
New York Times Service

**T**WENTY-five years after coming to the United States from Taiwan, David Chiang had all the trappings of the American dream: a job as a jet engine engineer, three happy children and a home in the suburbs with a station wagon in the driveway.

But for all his achievements, he felt he was in a rut — one of hundreds of engineers at General Electric Aircraft Engines vying for the few promotions that would pop up every now and then.

In the depths of white-collar anxiety, he took a trip to Taiwan two years ago and discovered that his once struggling country was pushing to create an aerospace industry of its own. As a Chinese speaker with impeccable high-tech credentials, he was the hottest commodity around.

Within seven months, he had put his brick colonial in Cincinnati on the market, packed up his family and returned to Taiwan — this time on the management fast track at the government-sponsored Center for Aviation and Space Technology.

"It's been great so far," said Mr. Chiang, who now supervises 12 engineers working on jet engine development. "Of course, there's no place like the States for living. But here I have a good future and it's a warm feeling to know that you are working for your own country."

Mr. Chiang is part of a rising homeward flow of engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs, following an economic boom in the Far East that has transformed countries like India, Taiwan and South Korea into high-tech powerhouses.

For years, the best and brightest of Asia flocked to the United States to pursue advanced degrees and jobs on the cutting edge of business, science and technology.

But with the recession of the last four years and the development of high-technology industries in Asia rivaling the best of the West, a small but significant number of Asian-born professionals, from aerospace engineers in Los Angeles to financial analysts on Wall Street, have begun moving home.

They are part of a growing emigration movement that the U.S. Census Bureau now



David Chiang, center, having breakfast with his family at a McDonald's restaurant in Hsin-chu, northern Taiwan.

estimates at 195,000 foreign-born Americans each year — the highest number since World War I.

The number parallels the surge in immigration and, demographers say, keenly reflects the fluidity of movement in the expanding global village, the way people move back and forth between countries.

Many of those returning to Asia, in fact, retain their American citizenship or their green cards as a way of keeping their options open. For all intents and purposes, they are neither here nor there forever.

The journey is not always smooth — filled with homesickness and sometimes resentment from co-workers who see them as intruders. Nevertheless, from computer programmers in Bangalore, known as the Silicon Valley of India, to aerospace engineers in Taiwan's high-technology city, Hsin-chu, the returning expatriates have found their homelands bursting with new enterprises and optimism.

**I**n Taiwan, the high-tech migration is being called the *rencai huihu*, literally the "return flow of human talent." But for the thousands of American-trained scientists, weaned on late-night pizza at the computer center and shopping at the mall, it's called the reverse brain drain.

"It's not just Taiwan, but the whole of Asia is developing so fast," said Li Chen-ching, director of cultural affairs for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, which serves as Taiwan's embassy in the United States. "People know that the future is in the Far East."

When David Chiang left Taiwan in 1978 to study at the University of Cincinnati, there was little opportunity in his native land for a young engineer with an advanced degree. Taipei was still a steaming city known for cheap clothes and cut-rate electronics; the prestigious National Tsing Hua University was surrounded by rice paddies and rural villages.

A majority of his classmates left for the United States after graduation and few re-

turned after receiving degrees in advanced fields like avionics and computer design.

Like many students who came to the United States, Mr. Chiang always wanted to return home to be with his parents and have his children grow up among Chinese, although he knew there was no place he could put his advanced skills to work.

It was only two years ago that he realized how much his homeland had changed. Around his alma mater in Hsin-chu, a sprawling new technology and industrial park had risen out of the fields. Scattered through the park were tennis courts, swimming pools, new condominiums with all the modern conveniences and even a bilingual school for the children of the returning engineers.

He got an interview with the Center for Aviation and Space Technology and on returning home weighed his chances of advancing at General Electric against moving into management in Taiwan.

In Taiwan, he saw a new industry sprouting and sensed the opportunities before him. With all the aerospace cutbacks in the United States, he jumped at the chance to go home, even at a 30 percent pay cut.

"The best part is that we can spend all our weekends with my parents and my wife's parents," he said.

The growth of opportunities in Asia has even attracted a small number of engineers and scientists from those who were born in Asia but grew up in the United States. They are far less emotionally attached to Asia than their parents' generation, but have been drawn home by the opportunities available to them.

Min Choi, a 32-year-old financing specialist, came to New York from South Korea with his family in 1976, when he was 12. He went to high school in Queens and later got a degree in economics from Rutgers University.

But after working as a commodity credit analyst for Lehman Brothers and an assistant manager at the Bank of Seoul in New York, he decided to trade his American comforts for the harsh life of a *haesawan*, a Korean company man.

Even with a 40 percent pay cut, he is happy with his decision. "Five to eight years down the line is where I'm looking," he said. "It's a great adventure, that's for sure."

What has been hardest for Mr. Choi is adapting to a society that is, in many ways, foreign to him. He quickly shed his flashy Wall Street cuff links, fancy ties and suspenders for plain dark business suits. He embraced the South Korean corporate work schedule of six days a week, 12 hours a day with weekly late-night drinking binges with fellow executives.

Denny Ko, the president of a high-tech consulting and investment concern in Torrance, California, said that adapting to Asian business culture is difficult, even for those who grew up in Asia.

Mr. Ko was recruited three-and-a-half years ago to start the national Taiwan Aerospace Corp. He seemed to be the perfect match — he had grown up in Taiwan, had a doctorate in aeronautical engineering from the California Institute of Technology and had successfully formed several high-tech businesses in Taiwan and the United States.

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Even though you are Chinese and you speak Chinese and read Chinese, your work and social experience is all American," Mr. Ko said. "It just got to the point where I couldn't get anything done. It was a mess and I had to walk away."

The biggest problems in adapting to a new culture have been experienced by the children, some of whom do not speak their parents' native language.

## As Deal With PLO Falters, Israeli Left Is Losing Steam

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — When Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization shook hands at the White House in September 1993, the Israeli left was euphoric. After years of wandering in the political wilderness, the leftists thought that their agenda was about to be realized.

The government recognized the PLO, declared its readiness for territorial compromise in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and accepted the concept that Palestinians would govern themselves. No doubt there would be more to come, many thought, including a dismantling of Israeli settlements in the territories and — who knew? — maybe the rise of an independent Palestinian state.

But since Palestinian self-rule got going in Gaza and Jenin last May, the Israeli-PLO deal has basically stopped in its tracks, a victim of suicide bombings and political stalemate.

Among Israel's leftists, vindication has turned to frustration. With a sense of lost hope, they are asking themselves what went wrong and whether there is still a way for them to kick the lurching negotiations with the PLO in the direction they want.

Wearily, some have concluded that they lack the power to do much, especially when many in Israel accuse the left of bearing indirect responsibility for the latest wave of terrorism. Others argue that if ever there was a time for boldness, this is it, and that they should press harder than ever for expanded Palestinian authority.

There is, at the same time, concern about leaning too hard on a sympathetic government and resentment that those in power take leftist support for granted.

"It took us a while to see that this government was not doing what it said it would do, on settlements and other issues," said Tsali Reshef, a leader of Peace Now, a prominent anti-settlement group.

As peace talks stumble along, the political tide in Israel has shifted relentlessly to the right, which never wanted to deal with the PLO in the first place. Opinion polls indicate that if the national elections scheduled for next year were held now, the Likud Party and its natural allies on the right would easily displace the Labor Party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and its more leftist partners.

In Israel, left and right are not usually tied to social and economic policies, as elsewhere. Here, definitions tend to boil down to a basic question: are you prepared to tear down set-

tlements and negotiate away territories to the Arabs? If the answer is yes, you are on the left. If no, your line forms on the right.

By this standard, Israel has its most left-leaning government in the country's history. But it is hardly a pack of wild-eyed radicals. Some leftist members sound more and more centrist every day — like Environment Minister Yossi Sarid of the Meretz bloc, who was once ready to give up the entire West Bank and now acknowledges that Israel may end up annexing some parts.

But Israeli leftists, more conspicuously than rightists, still

### NEWS ANALYSIS

come in all ideological shapes and sizes.

They include moderates like Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who says settlers may stay where they are and who wants an ill-defined federation between the Palestinians and Jordan. They also include Uri Avnery, a writer whose far-left Peace Bloc demands that Israeli settlers leave the territories and advocates a Palestinian state in territories captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Overlooking such subtleties, the right asserts that Mr. Rabin has been taken over by the left — made a mental captive, Svenski-style, by the likes of Mr. Peres.

Indeed, in the last year or two the prime minister has begun saying things he never had before — for example, that the root of Israel's troubles is its domination of another people and that its salvation lies in disengaging from the Palestinians, something many leftists had been saying for years.

But a prisoner of the left? Mr. Rabin aides wave off the idea, and so do ardent leftists.

"No one is leading Rabin," said Yael Dayan, a Labor member of Parliament who visited the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, when such meetings were against the law here. If anything, she added, "I think he's disgusted with us on the left."

Yet the fact that there is an agreement between Israel and the PLO shows that the left has had an impact, Ms. Dayan said.

### Rabin Annoys Partners

Mr. Rabin angered the dovish Meretz party, his key coalition partner for Middle East peace moves, by naming men from his own Labor Party on Tuesday as caretakers for two vacant ministries. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

Leaders of Meretz, whose votes are crucial to Mr. Rabin's razor-thin majority in Parliament, hinted at a cabinet crisis if Mr. Rabin did not "adequately compensate" the party.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Report of Cholera in Bali Is Denied

JAKARTA — Indonesian hotels and restaurants on Bali have denied reports of a cholera outbreak on the island, accusing jealous tour operators of concocting the story, an official said.

Tommy Raka, chairman of the Bali chapter of Indonesia's hotel and restaurant association, said there was no such outbreak on the island, which attracts thousands of tourists each month. "As far as I know there is no cholera outbreak here. That story is probably blown up by foreign tour operators which are jealous of Bali's promising tourism," Mr. Raka said from the island's capital, Denpasar.

Officials in Bali said they were investigating reports that 17 Japanese tourists came down with suspected cholera in the first two weeks of February. The Antara news agency reported over the weekend that Japanese newspapers had suggested an outbreak of cholera on the island.

(Reuters)

After an eight-year gap, Australia's state-owned airline, Qantas, will resume direct flights between Sydney and Beijing next month, an airline spokesman announced.

Tokyo's sky-high taxi fares are about to get even higher, with a minimum fare of 650 yen (\$6.65) to go into effect next month. The average 9.4 percent increase, approved Tuesday by the Transport Ministry, is the first since May 1992.

The Swiss government said it planned to raise the price of gasoline by 15 centimes a liter for about 20 years to finance the digging of two new Alpine tunnels, rejecting suggestions that one tunnel to ease access to the Italian border could suffice. Currently, gasoline costs 1.18 Swiss francs, or about \$1.58, per liter.

(Bloomberg)

### International Health Insurance

## Mexican Rebels Tortured, Group Charges

By Tim Golden  
New York Times Service

the takeover of former rebel areas that began on Feb. 9.

Despite a pledge by President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon last week to halt the offensive in the region, army patrols have moved deeper into areas formerly controlled by the rebels. In a statement published on Monday, the insurgents insisted again that government forces must withdraw to their earlier positions before new peace talks can begin.

Officials have also given contradictory accounts of how the government treated captured rebels and how it gathered the intelligence with which it moved against the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

In particular, doubts have arisen about a man described by the Secretariat of Government, Mexico's interior ministry, as a "turncoat" rebel commander who provided crucial information about his former comrades, their sources of financing, and their ties to the Roman Catholic Church.

According to many reports from the region, army soldiers have moved deeper into areas formerly controlled by the insurgents. And while there was no evidence that the troops

were doing more than patrolling, the redeployments were seen by critics as violating Mr. Zedillo's public orders to the army last week "not to carry out any action that could provoke confrontations."

In its first comprehensive report since the offensive began, the National Commission of Human Rights largely failed to confirm earlier allegations by human rights groups and the Zapatistas of abuses by the army in its occupation of the rebel zones.

On Sunday, in the Chiapas city of San Cristobal de las Casas, demonstrators demanding the removal of the liberal Roman Catholic bishop, Samuel Ruiz Garcia, attacked supporters of the bishop outside his 16th-century cathedral. Mexican newspapers reported dozens of people injured.

Miss Kuby, 38, had spinal surgery a few months ago. She was the second member of the terrorist group to be released in three months.

German Terrorist Free After 17 Years in Jail

The Associated Press

HAMBURG — Christine Kuby, a member of the Red Army Faction who was serving a life sentence for attempted murder, was released Tuesday on health grounds after 17 years in prison.

Miss Kuby, from a family of

international health insurance abroad

and a Scandinavian touch!

When you live abroad many things differ from what you are used to at home. Our

international health insurance abroad

and a Scandinavian touch!

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## THE AMERICAS

**CIA's Spies Move to Capture Friends on Capitol Hill**By Tim Weiner  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The CIA has given its covert operators many tough tasks over the years: recruiting agents inside the Soviet Union, stealing secrets from terrorists. Now the clandestine service of the CIA has a new mission: winning friends and influencing people in Congress.

A message to the CIA's spies went out this month on the intelligence agency's internal computer bulletin board from the top levels of the directorate of operations. It asked everyone to list people in Congress with whom they had "personal ties" or a "working relationship," in an effort to help the directorate improve its standing on Capitol Hill.

The message has been criticized as an inappropriate attempt at lobbying. The effort to win allies on Capitol Hill comes after one of the worst years in the CIA's history.

Morale at the agency sank to rock bottom after the arrest a year ago of Aldrich Hazen Ames, a 31-year employee of the CIA's directorate of operations and, for nine of those years, a mole for Moscow.

R. James Woolsey Jr., then the director of central intelligence, blamed Mr. Ames' ability to avoid detection on an inbred and insular mentality at the agency, and he vowed to "change the culture" of the organization. But he resigned in December, leaving the agency rudderless. This month, President Bill Clinton nominated Michael C. Carns, a retired air force general, to succeed Mr. Woolsey.

The computer message, reflecting the covert operators' belief that they are the heart and soul of the CIA, said that "the agency's standing with the Congress is linked inextricably to the Hill's view of the directorate of operations." Therefore, it continued, "it is imperative to engage members in a

variety of initiatives" to improve the agency's reputation.

"A not-to-be-underestimated factor in our engagement of members is the personal tie," it said. "Many of you have established mutually respectful relationships with congressional members," while "others have school or family ties."

The goal, according to the message, was "to insure that we communicate an accurate portrayal of significant ongoing activities — both positive and negative — as well as articulate our vision for the future."

The message was a snapshot of the mood within the CIA's covert operations branch, conveying its urgent desire to win new allies. The covert operators, about 6,000 employees, most of whom work overseas while spying for the United States, remain a proud elite within the CIA.

They say they are misunderstood by Congress and defamed by the news media as hard-drinking cowboys adrift

in the post-Cold War world. And, as a presidential commission and the congressional intelligence committee study the future of the CIA, the covert operators think they need to shore up their standing in Washington.

A copy of the message, whose authenticity was confirmed by the agency, was provided by a person who believed it constituted an improper lobbying effort.

Federal employees are prohibited from lobbying Congress or spending the money Congress gives them on publicity or propaganda. But that prohibition is mainly observed in the breach. Every federal agency, including the CIA, has an office of congressional affairs and seeks to promote its goals.

A CIA spokesman, who refused to allow his name to be used, said the program described in the message was intended as an educational effort, not a lobbying campaign.

He said the covert employees be-

lieved the effort was needed to supplement the work of the agency's congressional liaison officers, who represent the CIA in its dealings with Congress.

Some familiar with the agency's re-

lations with Congress disagreed.

"The CIA's directorate of operations would be better advised to improve its reputation and standing by real performance, instead of attempting to rely on factors like personal, school or family ties," said Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

"They are really looking for influence aside from the merits of their work," Mr. Specter said of the covert operators. "It's just not appropriate. And I think that when they say that they want to convey information which is positive or negative, they're being very disingenuous. They're obviously not looking to convey information that portrays the agency in a negative light."

## POLITICAL NOTES



Mr. Clinton checking the board at the Georgetown-Villanova basketball game in Landover, Maryland. The president's alma mater beat favored Villanova, 77-52.

## Education-Labor Merger Proposed

**WASHINGTON** — Terrel Bell was on the way to a State of the Union address by Ronald Reagan more than a decade ago when he received a lesson in relativity. His car phone rang and the president's chief of staff told Mr. Bell, who was the secretary of education, to turn back and head home.

Someone had realized that it was not the practice to have the entire cabinet in one place because of the question of succession. "And I ranked dead last," Mr. Bell said.

Since its creation under President Jimmy Carter in 1980, the Department of Education has had an awkward existence as a bureaucracy under constant fire. Republicans perceived it as a political payoff to the National Education Association, a huge union that historically — and often energetically — has thrown its support behind the Democrats.

Now, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, and a handful of other powerful Republicans have renewed the call to eliminate the department.

"People were always asking me if I thought we even needed the department," said William J. Bennett, an education secretary under Mr. Reagan. "I often told them, 'No.'"

The department's primary duty is the distribution of about \$30 billion a year in loans and grants through 240 programs.

It also sets education policy guides and oversees college accrediting agencies. If the department was eliminated, its critics concede, many of its duties would have to be taken over by other agencies.

Conservatives assailed the way the agency carried out its civil rights duties, contending that it followed a liberal agenda.

This week, Representative Steven Gunderson, Republican of Wisconsin, introduced legislation to merge the Departments of Labor and Education. Such a move would eliminate education's separate cabinet rank, bring schools and job training under one department and the United States in line with scores of other countries.

## Strike Replacement Ban Expected

**BAL HARBOUR**, Florida — Vice President Al Gore has told leaders of the AFL-CIO that the president will sign an executive order banning the use of replacement workers by federal contractors in labor strikes.

Mr. Gore announced the action at a closed-door meeting here with members of the federation's executive council. Both AFL-CIO and administration officials said after the meeting that details of the order were still being worked out by the administration.

If issued, the executive order would apply to all Fortune 500 companies as well as many other corporations, administration officials said.

Organized labor has failed to win passage of legislation banning the use of permanent replacement workers during strikes and victory in a Republican Congress seems unlikely.

Mr. Gore also told the labor leaders Monday that President Bill Clinton would veto any Republican-passed legislation to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act, which set prevailing wages for federal contracts in the construction and service industries.

Legally, there is some question about the expected executive order. The current law permitting the use of permanent replacement workers was a result of a Supreme Court decision dating to the 1930s.

Mr. Gore also said the president would veto pending legislation to repeal the current labor law ban on shop-floor committees unilaterally set up by employers. Labor law bans such cooperative groups unless employees are allowed to pick their own members.

An administration source said Monday that the executive order would be used to adjust the federal procurement process, not labor laws, to avoid a constitutional challenge.

Mr. Gore did not give a specific timetable for issuing the order.

(WP)

## Clinton to Make First Canada Visit

**OTTAWA** — Mr. Clinton will make his first official trip to Canada this week, but the visit was not expected to yield much more than an affirmation of the sunny relations between the neighboring countries.

Canada's U.S. ambassador, Raymond Chrétien, said the main goal of the visit, set for Thursday and Friday, was to "celebrate an absolutely incredible partnership between two countries."

Indeed, Canada and the United States enjoy the largest bilateral exchange in the world, with some \$362 billion in annual trade, according to the ambassador.

About 75 percent of Canada's international trade is with its southern neighbor, driving much of the country's growth, which reached 2.4 percent in 1994. A falling Canadian dollar contributed to the big U.S. sales.

The only concrete agreement expected from the visit is the signing of the "open skies" pact, liberalizing air transport regulations between the two countries. The accord would allow the two countries to open up new air links and would reduce air cargo costs.

(AFP)

## Haitians to Hold General Elections

Reuters

**PONT-AU-PRINCE**, Haiti — Four months after President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was restored to power, Haiti's provisional electoral council has called for general elections in June.

The first round of voting will be held June 4, with runoff for any undecided parliamentary seats set for June 25, the council said. The entire 83 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and two-thirds of the 27 seats in the Senate will be contested, as well as nearly 2,200 state and local elected posts.

The elections are a major test of the growth of democracy in Haiti since the Oct. 15 return of Mr. Aristide after three years of military rule. Mr. Aristide was returned to power with the aid of U.S.-led multinational troops.

## Quote/Unquote

Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, recalling the last time he trudged through New Hampshire as a presidential candidate: "I was elected president of Iowa in 1988. I got dethroned eight days later in New Hampshire."

(WP)

## Martinique Police Use Gas On Bank-Strike Protesters

Agence France-Presse

**FORT-DE-FRANCE**, Martinique — Police fired tear gas to break up a demonstration that erupted here Tuesday after talks failed to end a crippling month-old strike by bank employees.

The work stoppage has affected nearly all banks and financial institutions on the Caribbean island and has hurt business.

Jean-François Cordon, the prefect, or appointed representative of France in Martinique, defended the police intervention on the grounds that "free movement was being impeded."

**Pentagon Urges High-Tech Revolution in Warfare**By Bradley Graham  
*Washington Post Service*

**A tour bus** burst down and caught fire across the street from the White House, but there were no injuries and no threat to the president. Witnesses said the bus pulled to the side of the road, apparently leaking transmission fluid, then a few minutes later burst into flames. (AP)

**The Supreme Court** will hear an appeal of a ruling that declared unconstitutional Colorado's anti-gay rights amendment. The justices agreed to review a Colorado Supreme Court decision last year that the measure denied gay people equal protection under the law. The ruling rejected Colorado's argument that the

amendment was a valid exercise of state power. The justices will hear arguments during the term that starts in October, with a decision likely in 1996. (Reuters)

**A man** whose name appears on a U.S. government list of possible unindicted co-conspirators in the trial of a group of Muslim fundamentalists charged with plotting to bomb U.S. landmarks was arrested on firearms charges. Yahya Abu Ubaidah Muhammad was charged in a newly unsealed three-count indictment. Federal prosecutors would not give further details. (Reuters)

**Florida** plans to file a \$1.4 billion lawsuit against the U.S. tobacco industry for medical costs paid by taxpayers for treatment of smoking-related illnesses, state

officials said. The Florida law under which the lawsuit is to be filed allows the state to seek triple damages, which could increase the final outcome to nearly \$4.5 billion if the lawsuit were successful. Minnesota and Mississippi have already filed lawsuits against the tobacco industry to recoup taxpayers' health-care costs. Florida has assembled an army of private product liability attorneys to handle its case. (Reuters)

**Samuel Hawkins**, who was convicted of murdering a 19-year-old pregnant woman and a 12-year-old girl, and of 40 rapes in three states, was put to death by lethal injection in Texas's seventh execution this year and its 92nd since 1976, when the U.S. Supreme Court allowed states to reinstitute the death penalty. (AP)

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**Joint test forces** will blur present-day distinctions among the army, navy, air force and Marines and will survive on logistical support systems much leaner than existing ones.

In this vision, soldiers will be able to draw intelligence from their adversaries quickly and directly from continually updated electronic displays, then fire weapons from over the horizon without ever having to get close to targets.

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## EUROPE

## Joint Stand On Ulster: Ireland and U.K. Agree

By Richard W. Stevenson

LONDON — The British and Irish governments approved a common approach Tuesday to reaching a political settlement of the conflict in Northern Ireland, setting the stage for talks that could bring together Protestant and Catholic leaders in the most comprehensive peace effort since violence broke out in the province a quarter century ago.

The agreement, in the form of separate approvals by the British and Irish cabinets, came after 14 months of talks between the governments. It amounts to a joint British-Irish position designed to walk a line between reassuring the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, which generally favors continued British rule, and making concessions to the Catholic minority, which favors eventual unification with the predominantly Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Approval of the so-called Framework Document was not a commitment by either government to enact the proposals it contains. But it sets the agenda for a new round of as-yet-un-scheduled negotiations that both governments hope will include representatives of the Protestant Unionists and of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

Details of the Framework Document are to be unveiled by Mr. Major and his Irish counterpart, John Bruton, outside Belfast on Wednesday.

But the broad outlines of the approach have become public, in part through an extensive disclosure to The Times of London earlier this month. The document is expected to call for a measure of political power over the province to be shifted from London to a reconstituted Northern Ireland Assembly. Northern Ireland has been governed directly from London since 1974.

It is expected to call for Ireland's constitution to be changed to drop its claim of sovereignty over the six counties of Northern Ireland. And it will reportedly propose a series of cross-border institutions with a role in overseeing areas of common interest like agriculture, tourism, trade and health.

While both the British and the Irish governments have stressed that the document is intended as the starting point for further talks and not as an outcome to be imposed on either side, it was clear that moving the peace process ahead at all would require months, if not years, of delicate diplomacy.

The IRA and Protestant paramilitary forces each agreed to cease-fires last year in their tit-for-tat terrorist campaigns.



Mr. Major arriving at the House of Commons on Tuesday to discuss the Irish accord.

## A 'Renovation' of the Union

### As '96 Meeting Nears, Germany Calls for Big Changes

Agence France-Presse

BONN — The German government presented its vision of a radically changed European Union on Tuesday, laying out ambitious aims for the 1996 intergovernmental conference that is to revise the EU's Maastricht treaty.

In a written declaration, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel called for a "renovation" of organization of the EU so it could "compete with the big geopolitical and geoeconomic alliances."

"The conference must not become a closed debate between technocrats," the minister advocated greater

gun, with Prime Minister John Major of Britain declaring that constitutional changes like the ones Mr. Kinkel is proposing would not be acceptable.

Nonetheless, the German minister advocated greater

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European cooperation in promoting the competitiveness of industry and preserving living standards and jobs, saying employment had long ceased being a solely national concern.

"We want European decisions to be taken nearer to citizens," Mr. Kinkel added, with "more transparent procedures and more democratic control."

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Reuters

## British Trade Delegation, in Iraq, Calls for Eased Sanctions

BAGHDAD — A British trade delegation said Tuesday that London must move fast to ease sanctions against Iraq because Britain is losing big business to other countries.

Edmund Sykes, coordinator of a group of 25 British industrialists, said the sanctions were causing Britain to throw away more than 70 years of being one of Iraq's dominant trading partners.

"A lot of business is being done in this country,"

Mr. Sykes said of Iraq. "Britain is not going to lose out."

Economic sanctions were imposed in 1990 after Iraq invaded Kuwait. Britain was a key member of the U.S.-led alliance that expelled the Iraqi invasion forces during the Gulf War.

Under the 1991 cease-fire agreement that ended the war, the sanctions will remain in place until United Nations inspectors are satisfied that Iraq has destroyed all weapons of mass destruction.

Britain's exports to Iraq were £825 million in 1989, the year before the invasion of Kuwait.

Mr. Sykes said his group believed that the time had come to ease sanctions in humanitarian areas, and that members would "do all within our power" to win the British government to their point of view.

He said London's hard line on sanctions could cut Britain out of a potential export market worth more than £1 billion (£1.6 billion) once sanctions against Iraq were lifted.

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## AUSTRIA: 'Everything Points to the Right' as Terror Targets Gypsies

Continued from Page 1

peasant this land of 8 million people likes to project, particularly since it became one of the newest members of the European Union last month.

But the violence reflects a much broader pattern across Western Europe where rightists in Italy, Germany, Austria, and elsewhere have sought to draw strength from the xenophobia that has arisen in response to a press of would-be immigrants driven by many imperatives: the war in the Balkans and economic hardship stretching all around Western Europe's perimeters from Eastern Europe to North Africa.

Europe's 6 million Gypsies have not been spared a renewal of the hostility that led to Nazi efforts to destroy them and was later institutionalized under Communist rule with a campaign to impose a sedentary life on the once-nomadic people.

Since the end of the Cold War, increasing violence and animosity toward them has been reported in Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Hungary. Tens of thousands of Gypsies seeking to penetrate Western Europe. And now, the violence has taken root in Austria, where only 5,000 of the estimated 20,000 Gypsies have been recognized since 1993 as an official minority.

Indeed, like the wars of the former Yugoslavia, the Gypsies seem to symbolize the biggest single problem facing Europe in a violent way, from Sarajevo to Grozny, and in less obvious ways throughout the Continent: how do separate identities coexist within the same political frontiers?

put the Gypsies in the same category as the Jews. This analogy was my proposal."

One of the Oberwart survivors of the concentration camps, Michael Horvath, said: "Fifty years on and now it's happening again."

Until 1991, Mr. Pötschy, the former Nazi official, was a member of the Freedom Party, Austria's fastest-growing political movement. The rightist party, which is led by Jörg Haider, a charismatic 44-year-old, took 23 percent of the vote in the elections Oct. 9.

"There's a climate that plays into the hands of the extremists," said Mrs. Stoisits.

Mr. Haider, who rejects such suggestions, appeared to give his adversaries more fuel recently, however, when he insisted that Gypsies had been taken to "work camps," not concentration camps during World War II. He has also spoken of the "orderly labor policies during the Third Reich."

Since the first wave of letter bombs in 1993, the police have arrested two suspected neo-Nazis but have not brought them to trial, raising suspicions that the slow pace of investigations is partly because of rightist sympathies among individual police officers, who have either obstructed inquiries or tipped off suspects.

But, said Mr. Löschner, the interior minister, there is not "the faintest suspicion" to justify a move against the police in general.

"The problem is," he said, "that these terror attacks are politically motivated and that, until 14 months ago, they didn't exist. It's new and the difficulty is to adjust to this new situation."

## Differing Stories On Bosnia Flights

### UN Reports Several Violations, But NATO Denies the Incidents

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are bickering again over Bosnia — this time over reports that fixed-wing aircraft are landing on and flying over a Muslim-held airfield in northeastern Bosnia in violation of the NATO-enforced "no-fly" zone.

The latest controversy underscores both the impunity with which all sides in the Bosnian conflict regularly violate the no-fly zone and the weakening partnership between NATO and the UN mission in the Balkans.

An increasing number of helicopter sorties and reports of landings by fixed-wing planes also reflect what appear to be preparations by all three warring factions — Serbs, Croats and Muslims — for a renewed round of fighting this spring.

A four-month cease-fire, signed in January and already weakening, is set to expire in May.

Growing concerns in Western nations about the dangers of a broader war have led to a new initiative, supported by the United States, that would lift sanctions against Serbia in exchange for Serbian recognition of all four former Yugoslav republics — Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia.

But Serbia has responded coolly, and Western diplomats say that Serbs, Croats and Bosnians appear to be arming themselves in preparation for the renewed conflict that has the potential to expand farther into the Muslim air base.

NATO overflights about four hours after the incident was first reported found nothing.

Following these reports, Admiral Leighton Smith, the commander of NATO forces in southern Europe, traveled to Zagreb to confer with General de Lapresle. UN officials said.

A NATO investigation was launched, and last Friday, Admiral Smith's office requested that Yasushi Akashi, the head of the UN mission in the Balkans, issue a statement denying the first two incidents had occurred.

A draft copy of the statement, written by NATO officials, said that General de Lapresle, contrary to his previous report to UN headquarters, now concurred with Admiral Smith that "no unauthorized air activity occurred at the Tuzla airfield" on those two nights.

The ultimate was part of an effort to limit fighting in the conflict. But almost from the beginning, the warring factions, especially the Serbs, have ignored the ultimatum.

Earlier this month, UN officials identified Serbian aircraft flying toward Bosnian airspace from Udbina in Serbian-held Croatian territory, and reported that Serbian light-attack aircraft and helicopters had used the Bosnian airfield in Banja Luka.

In a four-day period, UN soldiers counted at least 62 helicopter sorties from Serbia into Bosnian Serbian territory.

Also this month, however,

aircraft apparently destined for Muslim-held installations have been violating the zone.

The most recent incidents occurred Feb. 10 and were reported on Feb. 12 and then again Friday night.

According to a report sent Feb. 14 by Lieutenant General Bertrand de Lapresle, the commander of UN forces in the region, to the office of UN peacekeeping in New York, the Feb. 10 and 12 incidents were assessed to have been "two clandestine resupplys" of "high value/high technology such as new generation anti-tank guided missiles or perhaps surface-to-air missiles."

According to that report, on Feb. 10, a UN pilot from Norway spotted a "transport-type aircraft of C-130 or like size" in the vicinity of the airfield in the northeastern town of Tuzla, part of which is controlled by the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army.

Other UN soldiers also reported seeing aircraft in the area. When UN troops went to the Muslim-held part of the airfield, they were surrounded by Bosnian soldiers and prevented from moving. They were later released. NATO planes dispatched to the area three hours later found nothing.

On Feb. 12, Norwegian UN soldiers spotted a large propeller aircraft in the area. Later that evening, a British military intelligence officer, using night vision goggles, reported another propeller aircraft. Unlike the first incident, however, no UN soldiers were dispatched to the Muslim air base.

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The draft and a second UN report on the incident said the planes in question were either NATO jets or "Serbian" airline traffic.

Tuzla is more than 80 kilometers (50 miles) from the Serbian border, and no civilian planes from Serbia fly over Bosnian airspace.

Also this month, however,

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### Border Checks to End in 7 Nations

BRUSSELS — Travelers to Europe should be able to get a single visa for seven countries starting March 26, and face no passport controls until they leave.

Belgium's trade minister, Robert Urbain, said Tuesday that border checks between France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal will be dismantled on March 26. Belgium currently holds the presidency of the Schengen group, which includes 7 of the 15 European Union nations.

The common visa will be valid for three months. Many border controls between European Union members were abolished in 1993, but others remain, including passport controls at airports.

(AP)

**French Proposal Generates Sparks**

BRUSSELS — France's proposal to open its electricity sector to competition is "fundamentally inconsistent" with plans for an open market across the EU for electricity, researchers said Tuesday at a news conference.

A report by the London-based National Economic Research Associates said: "The French proposal is unlikely to be economically comparable with the commission proposal in terms of economic efficiency, the prospects for completion of the single market, or the beneficial implications for consumers." The researchers, whose work was commissioned by Britain's National Power and PowerGen companies, among others, said the single buyer system proposed by France "would represent a regressive step" and would break Europe's union law.

Paris' plan would introduce competition between electricity producers in national markets but would maintain existing supply monopolies.

(Reuters)

**Fish Deal With Canada Scratched**

BRUSSELS — The European Union, taking a dispute with Canada a step further, said Tuesday that it will ignore a halibut fishing agreement in the Atlantic, saying that its share was too small.

The European Union fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino, said she could agree to a total catch of 27,000 tons of Greenland halibut in the northwest Atlantic, but rejected a share of 12,59 percent for EU fishermen.

(AP)

**U.K. Bosses Balk at Work Councils**

BRUSSELS — The British director-general, John Birt, acknowledges that there was a risk of "an Americanized world culture," but rejected strict EU quotas on broadcasters.

Mr. Birt warned in a speech Monday that in the next century there could be a "wholesale globalization of culture." He was speaking to European politicians and business leaders at the start of a visit to Brussels.

"By and large this will mean an Americanized world culture," he said. "This is not because the United States is wicked, but rather because of the power and vitality of its economy and its entertainment industry, and the worldwide reach of the English language."

(AP)

**BBC Director Rejects Strict Quotas**

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(AP)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Peter Sutherland, the director-general of GATT and the World Trade Organization, appears before the European Parliament's external economic relations committee.

BRUSSELS: The EU energy commissioner, Christos Papoutsis, is to meet with José Rossi, France's industry minister.

BRUSSELS: The European Commission is to decide on a negotiating mandate for reaching

## INTERNATIONAL

## UN Hits a Hurdle On Afghan Accord President and Militia Clash Over Roles in Power Transfer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The United Nations envoy to Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mestiri, returned to Islamabad on Tuesday vowing not to give up after his plan for a transfer of power in Kabul from President Burhanuddin Rabbani, founder of the last minute.

"I would not describe it as a failure," Mr. Mestiri said at the Islamabad airport as he arrived from Kabul. He said he would go back to Kabul on Wednesday to announce the next phase of the peace process.

"We have not given up," he said. "It can only be a failure if the UN gives up, and we will never do that."

UN officials in Kabul said Mr. Mestiri would brief his colleagues in Islamabad on his talks with Mr. Rabbani and the president's top commander, Ahmad Shah Masood, as well as with the new Taliban militia seeking to take charge of security in Kabul.

A senior Taliban leader, Mullah Boorjan, said Tuesday that pro-Rabbani forces should lay down their arms and allow the militia into the city.

"We don't want to fight, but we are prepared to do what we must do to bring peace and an Islamic government," the Muslim cleric said.

Mr. Mestiri had hoped to arrange for the president to hand power to a council of about 30 Afghan political leaders on Monday, but late objections by Mr. Rabbani and a demand by the Taliban for control of Kabul upset the timetable.

"We have some consultations, some details to discuss with some people, then we hope to make an announcement about the next phase of the peace process tomorrow in Kabul," Mr. Mestiri said.

Asked if the failure of his efforts would mean the collapse of the peace process, Mr. Mestiri said: "We don't use this word collapsed. But if there is no next stage, nothing to say, then it would be a very bad development."

Diplomats said the UN envoy might appoint a commission to come up with ways to resolve the deadlock between Mr. Rabbani and the Taliban.

Mr. Rabbani was supposed to have left office at the end of

December, when his two-year term expired.

The 65-year-old president has said he is willing to step down, but he insists that the Taliban, a newly formed group of militant Muslim students, join the governing commission.

Some observers say they suspect that Mr. Rabbani is deliberately delaying the peace process in order to remain in power.

Mr. Rabbani has argued that Taliban forces could attack the capital if they were not made part of the commission.

"It would be extremely difficult for the commission to succeed if they know the Taliban is out there and could attack at any time," said Masood Khalil, a spokesman for the president.

The Taliban, which surfaced six months ago from religious schools in Pakistan, has said it will not share power with "criminal" secular factions.

A senior Taliban leader,



Afghan children selling bread Tuesday along a former shopping street in Kabul that recently served as a battleground.

## Senior Algerian Army Official Is Slain

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Gunmen fatally shot an Algerian Army colonel, the highest-ranking officer to be killed in the insurrection begun by Islamic fundamentalists three years ago, it was learned Tuesday.

The victim, Colonel Mraoui Jilali of the army intelligence division, was killed Sunday along with two bodyguards and his driver, Algerian opposition figures said.

Rebels also took responsibility for blowing up three bridges in Algiers, including one linking army headquarters to other parts of the capital.

Colonel Jilali was responsible for external information and news media affairs.

The intelligence division to which he belonged oversees many aspects of the army's war against Islamic opponents of the regime.

According to Algerian officials, Colonel Jilali was a close aide to the intelligence division's chief, General Tewfik Madani.

Because the general's movements were a closely guarded secret, the killing suggests that rebels have developed sources of in-

formation in the country's leadership.

Opposition figures said Colonel Jilali was under surveillance for three days before the shooting, which took place in the capital's Qubiq neighborhood.

Islamic militants also blew up three vital bridges in Algiers, Algerian newspapers reported Tuesday. One bridge linked the neighborhood where the army's headquarters and the main military hospital are situated to other parts of the city.

The attacks were the latest in a series of violent incidents in the war by the fundamentalists, which has taken well over 30,000 lives since 1992. The insurrection began after the government canceled elections that the main fundamentalist party, the Islamic Salvation Front, seemed certain to win.

In the last three weeks, the victims have included a leading musician, a prominent feminist and several journalists, television anchors and intellectuals. The army said it had killed more than 200 fundamentalists in the period.

The violence started Jan. 30, two days before the start of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, with a suicide bomber's at-

tack on Algiers police headquarters that killed 42 civilians and wounded 256.

The most radical of the militant groups seeking to turn Algeria into an Islamic state, the Armed Islamic Group, took responsibility for the attack and vowed to multiply its assaults.

The latest incidents coincided with new confusion about the course followed by the government in dealing with its Islamic opponents.

An unconfirmed report Tuesday in the London-based Arabic daily Asharq Al Awsat said that the leader of the Islamic Salvation Front, Abassi Madani, had undergone an operation to remove a cancerous growth in his gums or jaw.

On Feb. 7, the 65-year-old Mr. Madani, who is not related to General Madani, was taken from a government residence in Algiers where he had been held under house arrest but allowed to stay in touch with other opposition figures.

His disappearance from the government residence followed the bomb attack on police headquarters and the collapse of efforts at a dialogue between the government and the opposition.

## Broadcast Trials Pique German TV Bonn Resists O.J. Example

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The high ratings American television stations are winning by broadcasting the O.J. Simpson trial have led German television executives to ask that they, too, be allowed to broadcast trials live.

Judges and politicians here are resisting the idea. Some have said with disdain that while such broadcasts may be appropriate in a country like the United States, the judicial process in Germany is still conducted with a seriousness that necessarily excludes cameras.

Germany's 19th century law setting out legal procedures was amended in the 1960s to prohibit all taping or filming of trials.

In the United States, after years of debate and court challenges, almost all states permit at least some television coverage of trials. Television cameras are still banned in federal criminal cases.

Programmers for several stations have said that they would like to transmit major political trials, like one coming up in which former members of the East German Politburo will be charged with manslaughter.

The debate began last month after Albert Scharf, board chairman of the country's most important network, ARD, appealed to government regulators to allow the court broadcasts.

"Important political decisions are being made more and more often in courtrooms," Mr. Scharf said. "The public therefore has a right to complete reporting, including in the form of television pictures."

Another executive, Karl-Ulrich Kuhlo, of NTV, which is partly owned by the American network CNN, endorsed the appeal. "When the law governing trials was adopted in 1971, television had not even been invented," Mr. Kuhlo said. "Judicial decisions shouldn't be made behind closed doors. The law should be accessible to every citizen."

In addition to political trials, television executives say, there would also be an audience for trials of well-known defendants like Arno Funk, a confessed blackmailer whose spectacular career and success at outwitting the police made him probably the most popular German criminal of modern times.

One of the first to condemn the idea of televising trials was the minister of justice, Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger.

"Television court proceedings does not serve the desire for objective information, but rather the lust for sensation," she said. "Hardly any witness would behave and speak the same way if a trial were being televised."

A leading member of Parliament, Günter Verheugen, agreed. "People coming before a court are in an extreme situation," he said. "Cameras have no business there."

Christine Hoffmann-Dennert, minister of justice in the state of Hesse, warned that transmitting trials on television would place lawyers and judges under "the unbearable pressure of sensation-hungry viewers."

Her concern was echoed by one of Berlin's leading defense lawyers, Wolfgang Ziegler. "If a defendant is found not guilty, how will he ever escape from the impression he may have made on a television show that has been broadcast into every bar in the country?" he said.

In a survey taken for the newspaper Die Woche, only 19 percent of the Germans polled favored allowing trials to be broadcast on television, with 75 percent opposed.

"In the United States, trials are a kind of competition between prosecutors and defense lawyers who try to persuade a lay jury of the guilt or innocence of a defendant," said Rudolf Wassermann, a retired judge. "When they use sparkling theatrical effects, that fits in with the show. In Germany, by contrast, the trial process is a meticulous form of research aimed at finding the truth. This requires an atmosphere of seriousness and concentration which cannot be maintained when witnesses and other participants have to perform before the television camera."

## Officer on the Line In Simpson Trial

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sometime this week in the O.J. Simpson murder trial, a tough, straight-talking police detective, Mark Fuhrman, will be called to testify about how he found a single bloody glove behind Mr. Simpson's Brentwood home. The glove is considered crucial evidence because prosecutors say it matches one found near the bodies of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

In the minds of many, however, Mr. Fuhrman himself will be on trial, depicted by defense lawyers as a racist rogue cop who may have tampered with or even planted evidence to frame an innocent man.

Prosecutors continue to insist that the evidence Mr. Fuhrman collected will hold up well at trial. But at the same time reports of incidents in his career are emerging that could affect a case in which his credibility and integrity are likely to become central issues.

During his 19-year career, Mr. Fuhrman, 43, has been accused at least a half-dozen times of threatening or beating suspects, especially blacks and Hispanics, but police department records show that the charges have been found groundless by internal investigations.

Still, a constant theme among Mr. Fuhrman's detractors is that he has often been too ready to perceive the city's nonwhite residents as enemies and to react to them aggressively.

"I've talked to many black officers who know Detective Fuhrman personally, and the general feeling among the officers is that Fuhrman should have been fired, retired or taken off the job because of his racial attitudes and beliefs," said Garland Hardeman, a former Los Angeles police officer.

At the same time, some friends and colleagues speak admiringly of Mr. Fuhrman's skills as an officer and insist that he has never publicly shown evidence of harboring racist sentiments.

Mr. Fuhrman's courtroom debut will no doubt be an arduous experience. Defense lawyers are expected to depict him as an embittered racist who seized an opportunity to frame Mr. Simpson, a handsome and wealthy star of professional football and Hollywood. They will try to convince jurors, of which nine are black, that he is especially prejudiced toward black men married to white women.

In particular, they are expected to cross-examine Mr. Fuhrman about a statement he is said to have made in 1985 or 1986 to Catherine Bell, a Los Angeles real estate agent, that, if he had his way, "they would take all the niggers and put them in a big group and burn them." Ms. Bell quoted the remark in a sworn deposition to Mr. Simpson's lawyers.

### Court Orders Salvadoran Defense Witness to Appear

A crucial Simpson defense witness who has threatened to flee the country was ordered Tuesday to appear later this week for a session to determine how her testimony should be handled. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

Rosa Lopez, held up by the defense as a possible alibi witness for Mr. Simpson in his murder trial, was ordered by Judge Lance A. Ito to appear Friday morning.

Mrs. Lopez, who worked for Mr. Simpson's neighbors, has said that she saw Mr. Simpson's Bronco parked outside his estate at the time prosecutors said the murders occurred and evening. In an affidavit, Ms. Lopez had threatened to return to her native El Salvador because she had grown weary of what the defense called harassment by the news media.

## BELGIUM: Home Searched

Continued from Page 1

Mr. van Miert, a commissioner since 1989, was president of the Flemish Socialist Party, a member of the coalition government of Wilfried Martens.

"You can check my documents, I have nothing to hide," he said Tuesday. "In 1988, no one told me about this deal."

"If the money was paid over, it must have been in 1989, when I had already left the SP presidency to join the European Commission," he said.

The commission president, Jacques Santer, backed Mr. van Miert on Tuesday, saying the affair was an internal Belgian matter.

"I don't think there is any reason not to have confidence in Mr. van Miert," Mr. Santer said.

Mr. Claes, like Mr. van Miert a senior Socialist Party official at the time, has also denied any involvement in the scandal. He is understood to have privately briefed North Atlantic Treaty Organization ambassadors on his position on Tuesday.

Last year, Mr. Claes successfully fought off media allegations that he had pocketed bribes to secure the purchase of Agusta helicopters worth \$330 million.

Belgian authorities have already indicted four people in the case, three of them close to the party, for allegedly accepting money in order to favor Agusta among those bidding for the contract. (AP, AFP)



A puppet of Mr. Jospin being prepared for TV show satire.

## FRANCE: Balladur Is Slipping

Continued from Page 1

ois Mitterrand's secret anti-terrorism unit in the 1980s.

The prime minister stood by Mr. Pasqua, who had been widely considered the leading prospect for prime minister if Mr. Balladur won the presidency. Newspapers said Mr. Pasqua was now a liability.

The case exploded after it was revealed that police had been tapping the phone of the father-in-law of Judge Eric Halphen, who has been investigating alleged kickbacks on public housing contracts. Many of those contracts were in the Hauts-de-Seine department outside Paris, a stronghold of Mr. Pasqua, and the judge was trying to find out whether the alleged kickbacks had found their way into the coffers of Mr. Balladur's party.

The case goes back to December when a politician close to Mr. Pasqua, Didier Schuller, reportedly told the interior ministry that the judge's father-in-law, a psychiatrist named Jean-Pierre Maréchal, had attempted to extort money from him in exchange for a promise to get the judge to lay off his investigation.

"It has to sound good in Japanese," she said. "Sometimes the real meaning may sound awful for native speakers, but good to Japanese."

A case in point is one of the most popular drinks in Japan, a beverage that replaces the minerals that the body loses during perspiration. Its name? Sweat.

Nori Kobayashi, a manager

of Dentsu, the largest advertising agency in Japan, said that Japanese are often better than Americans at coming up with English expressions that sell products.

"It has to sound good in Japanese," she said. "Sometimes the real meaning may sound awful for native speakers, but good to Japanese."

Likewise, the Japanese use sekkesu when discussing sex, and if they have trouble achieving sekkesu tashi (sex ecstasy), they can consult a sekkesu pao (sex expert).

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## JAPANESE: The Lure of English

Continued from Page 1

is too direct and hurts people's feelings," said Hiroki Matsunaga, another editor of foreign-word dictionaries. "But if we use an English expression like 'silver age' it sounds much softer."

Similarly, the Japanese use sekkesu when discussing sex, and if they have trouble achieving sekkesu tashi (sex ecstasy), they can consult a sekkesu pao (sex expert).

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## PESO: Mexico Pledges Reforms

Continued from Page 1

trigger political objections in their respective capitals.

For example, until Tuesday, U.S. officials had only talked of using funds from American taxpayers to issue loans and loan guarantees to enable Mexico to pay off debt issued by the Mexican government. But in their description of the agreement signed Tuesday — the full text will not be released until it is given to Congress — officials said the deal permits Mexico to use part of the money to support Mexico's 18 big banks, about eight of which appear in danger of collapse because of other decision-makers."

Jan 29 1995



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1994 was a great year for us in winning awards, both German and international. We won Airline of the Year, Global Airline, Best Airline in Europe, the Excellence Award, Icarus 94, and the Golden Palm. Yet, even as we celebrate these awards, we're keenly aware that the real award is the good will of you, our passengers. And we know that no matter how well we served you last year, it means nothing if we don't do at least as well this year.



**Lufthansa**



## OPINION/LETTERS

**What Immigration Threat? Some Leaders Get It Right**

By A. M. Rosenthal

**T**IJUANA, Mexico — Here I am in Tijuana and instead of buying a rhinestone sombrero souvenirs, licking salt and slugging down a tequila, peering around for Mexicans plotting to sneak into the United States or doing other useful border-type things, I am just wandering around thinking of four fellows I have left in the car — Rudy Giuliani, Jack Kemp, Mario Cuomo and William Bennett.

They are in the trunk — in the suitcase stuffed with the immigration file. Of the hundreds of politicians, academics and journalists

*Immigration scares come in cycles. Something touches American anxieties. Even those born to immigrants begin to worry — maybe it is time to raise the gangplank.*

who have committed articles, speeches or interviews about what is known as the immigration problem, these four keep coming to mind.

In New York, I thought of them when a city official told me of telephone calls in the middle of the night. People were listening to music on the roof, so they must be illegal immigrants; come and arrest them.

In Los Angeles I thought of them when nurses and doctors said they would refuse to obey Proposition 187. That is the new package of laws ordering them to report to the police any sick person who might have that certain illegal look or sound.

I thought of them in San Francisco when the man near me at dinner turned out to be a legal immigrant from China, now the chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley. And then in Washington when the House committee stripped legal immigrants of 35 social and economic benefits.

So in Tijuana, probably the biggest border crossing, legal and illegal, in North America, I returned to the car to dig for what the four had said.

Their value was not in any sudden flash of inspiration but almost the opposite. They had said things that were once taken for granted in the United States but had become terribly unfashionable and, for politicians, even dangerous.

Last June, Mr. Cuomo, then gov-

ernor of New York, decided against suing the federal government to recover costs of social services spent for immigrants — a growing trend in some states. He decided it would send a false message that immigrants were a national burden. Then he said something astonishing:

"I love immigrants. Legal, illegal, they are not to be despised."

Mr. Giuliani says it even more powerfully. In a City Hall interview he told me that illegal immigrants were among the most hardworking people in the city. He said that if they continued to contribute to society, this mayor would not hunt or hound them or try to kick their children out of schools and hospitals, as the new California regulations demand. The mayor, a former U.S. prosecutor, was scathing about federal failure to deport illegal immigrants who had committed serious crimes after coming to America. Scores of thousands of cases are waiting for action. So, he said, New York has better things to do than pursue cases against illegals who have never committed any crime but to come looking for work.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Bennett issued a joint statement when they were possible Republican candidates for president. They did not do themselves any political good.

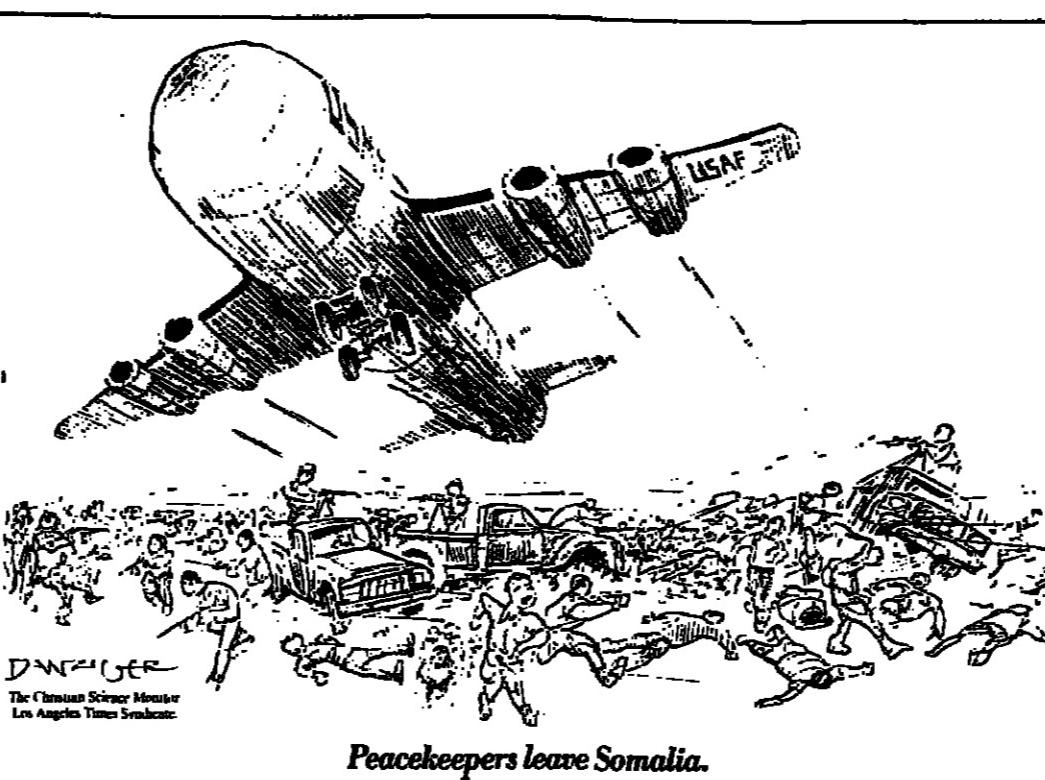
They said illegal immigration was a serious problem that should be met principally at the borders. But they came out against Proposition 187, now in the courts. They said a concern about illegal immigration was no excuse for "fundamentally flawed, constitutionally questionable steps that would help contribute to a nativist and anti-immigrant climate." They warned that one day these steps could haunt American minorities.

Immigration scares come in cycles. Something touches American anxieties. A recession or technology threatens employment. Cultural changes make people look more closely at faces, and listen to fear talk. Even Americans born to immigrants begin worrying — maybe it is time to pull up the gangplank.

Put together, what the men in the trunk were saying was a reminder that the country was built heavily on immigrant brains, brain and, yes, family values — and that the time to think most carefully about this reality was when the pressure was on against immigrants, legal or illegal.

So I smooth the four out and put them carefully back in the suitcase. Feeling better, I decide to have one tequila after all. But that sparkling sombrero — I don't have the courage.

*The New York Times*



Peacekeepers leave Somalia.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Get the Girl to School**

I read with profound dismay Steven Buckley's Page Two article "For Millions of Africa's Children, It's Either Eat or Learn," in your Feb. 20 issue, about the 8-year-old daughter of a Kenyan farmer and others like her in Africa for whom schooling is out of reach.

Please convey that I am willing to sponsor the schooling of Joshua Musasia's daughter. My contribution will be paid directly to the school and I must be assured that she will be accepted.

L. LUBROTH.  
Madrid.

**Where Is Compassion?**

I could not help but be distressed by the comments of visitors to the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, quoted in Philip Gourvitch's article "God, Genocide and the Fashions of Popular History" (Page Two, Feb. 14).

I cannot blame the children for their remarks, but it infuriated me that a teacher would attempt to explain the Holocaust in part by saying that the Jews "don't recognize that Jesus is the Messiah" and "if they had, I think the Lord would have heard their prayers a lot more."

That statement demonstrates a large degree of ignorance about the Holocaust. The Nazis considered

anyone with a single Jewish grandparent a Jew, regardless of the individual's faith. They also murdered tens of thousands of non-Jewish Poles, Russians, Czechs, Ukrainians and Serbs, to name a few.

More importantly, the teacher's words reflect a deep-seated intolerance that is all too common in America today, especially on the religious right. In the current, often-misguided debate about "family values," many Americans seem to have forgotten the most important value of all: compassion. It is sorely lacking in our political discourse, in our attitudes toward one another and even, it seems, in our understanding of the Holocaust.

DOUGLAS E. SELVAGE.  
Warsaw.

**Training for Extremists**

Regarding "Islamic Extremism Is Organized, Experienced and Quite Resilient" by John K. Cooley and "Now Pull the Rug From Under Jihad in America" by A. M. Rosenthal (Opinion, Oct. 4):

Among other important observations, Mr. Cooley notes that "when the Palestinian intifada against Israel began in the West Bank and Gaza in 1987, some leaders of the [Islamic] Salvation Front were fighting or training to fight the Russians in Afghanistan, under the

auspices of the American CIA." Mr. Rosenthal writes that the Clinton administration "is asking Congress to pass new anti-terrorist legislation [to] enable the government to trace funds to and from the terrorist-supporting groups ... and make it illegal to plan or train for terrorism abroad as well as in the United States." The Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995, he goes on, "was drawn up by the Department of Justice on presidential order."

The revelation in the first article and the proposals in the second beg the question: Was the U.S. Department of Justice aware of the CIA's assistance to the so-called Islamic Liberation Front? If not, why not? If so, was the president at that time kept informed? Or was he kept ignorant of such CIA skulduggery, which, as we know, have had their precedents.

M. B. C. DOV.  
Brussels.

**A Pro on the Sidelines**

Somebody who can successfully negotiate with North Koreans, Haitians and Bosnians should be able to handle U.S. baseball. I suggest that Jimmy Carter be named as mediator. Timetable for a settlement: 24 hours at the most. And, for heaven's sake, leave Congress out of it.

P. VAN DONKELAAR.  
Herbeumont, Belgium.

**Drifting on Radiant Swells With Misery Off to the West**

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

**L**EVERICK BAY, British Virgin Islands — On the sunny heights overlooking an old fishing village that now serves as a tony port of call for midwinter visitors to Virgin Gorda, you come upon a small, red-painted wooden building with a sign reading "Jail." It is deserted.

This must be a little local joke, since the idea of crime in this part of the Caribbean seems remote. Virgin Gorda (which means "the fat virgin," an image suggested by its

**MEANWHILE**

southern profile when approached by sea) is a nearly deserted island of sedate resorts and villages where stray chickens and goats wander the streets. Why would waste time here on criminal activity?

Along with their marvelous climate, the Virgin Islands offer snorkeling and rum. Neither is the fuel of alienation. If you're of a certain age, as I am, you may have been half-convinced that old dogs don't learn new tricks. Before you swallow that false counsel, try snorkeling in these sparkling waters and staring a sea turtle or a gaudy parrot fish in the eye.

Snorkeling isn't a sport that tends itself to deep thoughts but there is something amniotic about drifting face-down on these radiant swells, communing with the watery world of our origins or, if you like, being part of a deep-sea aquarium.

We had come on this cruise with an alumni college group, and I had the duty of offering a couple of shipboard lectures on Caribbean politics. Hence the need to interrupt the revelry and the proposals in the second beg the question: Was the U.S. Department of Justice aware of the CIA's assistance to the so-called Islamic Liberation Front? If not, why not? If so, was the president at that time kept informed? Or was he kept ignorant of such CIA skulduggery, which, as we know, have had their precedents.

What credentials could I offer as a lecturer to a sophisticated company on Caribbean politics, of which I know less than all? Slender ones, but in the manner of many American families our history had been briefly inscribed with the Caribbean.

A favorite uncle of mine, my mother's younger brother, entered the U.S. Navy as a young doctor, fresh from the Medical College of Georgia, just as America entered World War II. He liked the navy so well that he stayed for 40 years, retiring as a vice admiral. On various family bookshelves, I used to see volumes he had inscribed to my Aunt Billie: "A memento Billie, Haiti, 1921."

These inscriptions aroused in a

boyish imagination some distant romance. But what was it? A call to my cousin Jo Anne, his daughter, filled in the long-missing parts. In the early '20s, Uncle Joe became a sort of hero in Haiti, while serving a two-year stint as chief medical officer under the American occupation. He introduced a vaccine that cured — or at least alleviated — the appalling ravages of an endemic island disease called yaws, whose secondary effects, lesions and facial disfigurement, resembled those of leprosy.

My uncle was a tender and humane man, but he apparently related the story of mass vaccination with a physician's clinical gruffness: "We'd line them up and inject a shot of vaccine with a horse-sized syringe, jab, next, jab, next, jab, next." "Did you ever change the needle?" his son-in-law once asked. Yes, said Uncle Joe, "when it got too dull to go through the skin."

Just why I favored our ship's company with this family anecdote I am not sure, except that it affords me a personal link to Haiti's savage history, and thus to Caribbean politics.

The vision of Uncle Joe waging his campaign against yaws seven decades ago seems symbolic of the ongoing struggle against the ancient enemies of human happiness. Haiti may be free of yaws today, but is assailed by grinding poverty, deforestation and a legacy of brutal rule. And all this misery only 500 nautical miles or so west of the empty little shed that passes for a jail on Virgin Gorda!

This is about as close as you can come to deep thinking in the Virgin Islands in midwinter. How can the heart be heavy when our rickety little bus, en route to yet another afternoon of snorkeling, is threading the wicked hairpin turns a thousand feet above the sea and Simon, the guide and driver, is singing "Jesus Loves Me" over the intercom?

At every threatening lurch on this bumpy road without a guardrail Simon interrupts his singing to laugh aloud. "Never fear," he says. "Simon is here. Be happy."

Need I say that it is the most unnecessary of admonitions?

*Washington Post Writers Group.*

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## STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

# Moroccan Satirist Touches a Nerve

By Chris Hedges  
*New York Times Service*

**C**ASABLANCA, Morocco — Ahmed Sanoussi paced his cluttered living room and waved his black razor in the air about as often as he employed it to clean the white shaving cream from his face.

"Dictators detest political satire," he said. "They cannot laugh and they cannot bear to have anyone else laugh at their pomposity, their arrogance, and their power. But humor helps us cope. Humor is the tip of tragedy. Now the government wants to deny us the right to laugh and plunge us into even deeper despair."

Sanoussi, whose protest songs, political satires and comic routines have turned him into something of a cultural icon, has recently been banned from performing in nearly every city in Morocco because the local authorities refuse to give him permits. He has received several anonymous telephone death threats, and the Moroccan Association for Human Rights announced recently that it was "concerned about Mr. Sanoussi's personal safety and restrictions on his creative expression."

But the 42-year-old comedian, whose enthusiasm, ideas and jokes are leavened by flashes of outrage, remains undaunted and has gone underground. His shows, now performed in small theaters with no advance publicity, no longer draw the crowds of



Ahmed Sanoussi: "The government wants to deny us the right to laugh."

40,000 people that attended his legal performances, but his energy and the sting of his political attacks remain fierce, rapid-fire, and unrelenting.

"Each generation usually has at least one artist who expresses the reality it experiences, who can articulate the dreams, the hopes and the frustrations it feels," said Mustafa Massouwi, a novelist who has been censored by the government. Referring to Sanoussi by his nickname, he continued, "This generation has Briz."

One recent venue was at the Maret Cultural Center, once a Catholic Church, in the middle of a small square in central Ca-

sablanca. There were no posters or signs outside the cultural center to announce Sanoussi's arrival. But when he walked down the aisle, dressed in a white shirt with red Palestinian embroidery, 800 fans gave him a standing ovation. His band, which plays with traditional instruments like lutes and drums, began a protest song called "The Ink of My Heart." Many in the audience, which included a large number of students and intellectuals, began to sing along with the musicians.

"Read the pages of my heart," went the song, written by Sanoussi, who had climbed on stage and taken a microphone.

And he did spoofs on Moroccan television shows, including

phone. "Read the unhappiness and the wounds that are written down. Read of passion and anger boiling over. Know the letters on these pages are true."

Sanoussi, a short man with black curly hair and steel-rimmed glasses, began an animated sketch about slum dwellers and beggars being hustled off a street before a motorcade with foreign visitors passed.

He acted out the part of a poor worker stumbling into a fancy restaurant and believing the four waiters who attended him were doing so out of kindness.

He leaned forward and told the audience that the minister, who has been in office for more than 20 years and is the head of the country's Golfing Federation, had gathered together officials and religious leaders during the recent drought to pray for rain, not for the fields and farms, but for the golf links.

"He told the audience that the

a music-appreciation program led by a French woman who butchers Arabic names and has never heard of the villages the children come from.

"Ouuuu," he said, imitating the music teacher after she hears the name of a village on the outskirts of Casablanca, "dis must be soooo far from here."

**H**OWEVER, there is no tolerance for public criticism of King Hassan II, who has wielded absolute authority over this North African country for more than 30 years. Even Sanoussi refuses to cross that line. Instead, he uses the unpopular minister of interior, Driss Basri, as a lightning rod.

He told the audience that the minister, who has been in office for more than 20 years and is the head of the country's Golfing Federation, had gathered together officials and religious leaders during the recent drought to pray for rain, not for the fields and farms, but for the golf links.

He leaned forward and told the audience that he had figured out why Basri, who is also the minister of information, rarely spoke in public. "You see," he said, "the minister of information has forbidden the minister of interior from making statements."

"Hey," Sanoussi said to the crowd, "they don't like our jokes? Well, if they don't like our jokes, what are they going to do when we are serious?"

# Spying's Odd Couple



George Blake (Stephen Fry) in "Cell Mates," a British spy drama.

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

**L**ONDON — The spies who came in from the Cold War remain of peculiar fascination to British dramatists. Burgess and Blunt found their Alan Bennett, while Julian Mitchell also had a crack at the young Burgess.

Now we get Simon Gray on George Blake, "Cell Mates" (at the Albery) is a bleak comedy about his odd-couple partnership with Sean Bourke, the pettily Irish safecracker who helped him escape from Wormwood Scrubs with a van and a rope ladder when the KGB failed to barge, and who was for his pains condemned to live with Blake in a Moscow flat.

So far, so promising; except that not a lot else happened. Blake betrayed Bourke as he had always betrayed everyone, in an attempt to keep him in Russia and at his table.

But whether this was motivated by a suppressed gay love, or sheer bloody-mindedness, or the conviction that Bourke would be better off in Moscow than Dublin, is never really explored or explained. Nor does Blake, who was half-Dutch, half-Egyptian, fit into any of the usual local frames of Cambridge homosexual-intellectual despair, as a result of which nobody bothers to tell us what made him a spy in the first place.

In the staging co-signed by Niky Wolcz and Andre Serban, both Romanian expatriates, the parody of theater is paralleled by a parody of communist utopia. The notion of having the commedia dell'arte characters appearing with the traits of Lenin, Stalin, Zhdanov and company worked more often than not, albeit with a bitter taste.

As Serban points out in the program, Prokofiev returned to Russia just as Stalin was getting tough with artists, then died on the same day as his tormenter. Some parody.

Their story must be in there somewhere, but it never quite surfaces through this Gray matter, while the playwright's own production is fatally unenergetic.

The trouble with letting a political agenda get in the way of a theatrical experience, painfully evident whenever anywhere in the world a curtain goes up on Vanessa Redgrave, is also clear now at the Hampstead, where the usually admirable resident director, Jenny Topper, has, according

## LONDON THEATER

to her program note, "decided to do something to change the perceptions of women writing for the theater."

Why leave it at that? Why not also alter the perceptions of feminist neurotics living near Swiss Cottage tube station, or one-parent soccer hooligans, or theatrical administrators who find it more fun to change the world than their sets?

But having targeted her women, Topper then bizarrely decided to approach "cartoonists, actors, novelists and poets" for scripts; dramatists were, I guess, too obvious an idea, though any one might have led more successfully to the "Bearing Fruit" of this ghoulish project's group title.

The others were asked to write about "alienation and being a woman in '90s England." Women in Scotland feeling reasonably content were thus eliminated, along with men of any disposition and, by the look of it, anyone with the faintest knowledge of playmaking.

So we're left with five dismal sketches, any one of which would have been hoisted offstage at a first-rehearsal read-through had they not come from this group of disgruntled selected aliens.

Over the years I have seen many good plays by women, some indeed at Hampstead; but none was created by an artful insistence on feminist alienation, nor did they ever sink to the level of these tawdry chardes.

Mercifully, all are under half

an hour, but the trouble is that just as you reach the end of one there's another still worse coming; all involved, on both sides of the footlights, might eventually appreciate the anonymity I hereby bestow on them.

At the Battersea Arts Center "Strictly Eat or Not" is a courageous attempt by Vince Foxall to compress the life, work and loves of W. H. Auden into a two-hour, two-character drama. It is set in a Viennese hotel room at the 1963 time of the poet's last-appearance, before the local literary society. Two actors (Dudley Sutton and Rupert Holliday-Evans) confront each other as Auden young and old, not to mention the various lovers of his earlier life.

Threading its way nimbly into and out of the poems, "Strictly Eat or Not" takes as its theme a belief by Auden that the cures for all his ills were sex and autobiography. Sutton brilliantly conveys the dying poet, withered into his tortoise shell, railing with elegant exhaustion at world that had him in paperback but not yet in perspective.

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THE TRIB IN

MEDIA MARK

N

# Courtney Love Strikes Back

By Neil Strauss  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — After the suicide of her husband, Kurt Cobain, 10 months ago, Courtney Love acquired a strange distinction reserved for presidents, major felons and celebrity widows: Every word she said and wrote became newsworthy.

Her postings on the computer bulletin board America Online were repeated word for word in magazines; her arrests, scandals and the drug overdose of the bassist in her band, Hole, made national headlines.

Last week, as Hole taped an "Unplugged" performance for broadcast on MTV in April, Love struck back. "Look out the window and what do I see?" she sang in her hoarse growl. "Dozens of people staring back at me. And it's strange."

And if it seems unfair that

Love's personal life is being dissected publicly, keep in mind that she is a fiendish gossip herself.

In fact, it is precisely her inability to keep her public and private lives separate that has made her the fodder for so much talk.

On "Doll Parts," from Hole's second and most recent album, "Live Through This" (DGC), Love sings, "I want to be the girl with the most cake."

It is this need for more attention and approval than those around her that has dogged Love. From her privileged vantage point, she relishes her knowledge of the names and reputations of nearly every person of note involved in rock music, from band members to record label executives to music critics.

People have trouble accepting

Love because in her odd way she fits the classic model of the controversial celebrity. She is both fan and star, heroine and villainess, celebrity and pest, sex symbol and homely urchin, critical darling and tabloid pariah. She is self-possessed and self-obsessed, unafraid to venomously pursue what she wants and to tear apart anything that stands in her way.

Though she is one of the most hounded performers in rock music, she continues to be a near-maythomania, driven by a need to belong. Like the torn and tattered baby dolls that decorated the stage at the "Unplugged" taping and at Rosemont, Love is a twisted feminist, willing to break the constraints society puts on its female celebrities, but only to a point.

As she sang in "Miss World," "I made my bed, I'll lie in it."

French basses past. Rich tone even in the softest pianissimo, superb control, suave phrasing and great nobility of style. As Gerald, the English officer whose sense of duty brings him around a little late, Marcus Jerome, an American lyric tenor active in Germany, gave a convincingly passionate, warm-voiced account of himself, despite a tendency to force a bit.

Frederic Chauvin conducted with obvious sympathy for the delicately exotic charm of Delibes's score. Gilbert Blin staged straightforwardly, and the sets and costumes of Jean-Noel Laresvre and Yvonne Sassinot de Nele captured a Kipling-esque, picture-book evocation of India as it might have been imagined when the opera had its world premiere — 1883 at the Opéra Comique.

About the only thing that went wrong was that at a flag-raising ceremony in the second act the Union Jack was upside down. So much for the Entente Cordiale.

The new Cité de la Musique and the Conservatoire de Paris, neighbors and partners in the Parc de la Villette complex, brought a lively, musically admirable staging of Prokofiev's

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# Picture-Book 'Lakmé'

By David Stevens  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — The Opéra Comique has been packing the house with its incredibly loyal public for a new and beautifully produced version of Léo Delibes's "Lakmé."

It used to be that when "Lakmé" came up the only questions were, who was the soprano and how did she sing the all too well known "Bell Song?"

The answers in this case are Natalie Dessay and very well indeed. But the better news is that this young French soprano not only displayed the unshakable technique for this coloratura warhorse, but sang with warmth of tone, musicality and dramatic pertinence the entire role of the Hindu maiden fatally in love with an English officer in Victorian India.

This was matched by the performance of the bass Jean-Philippe Courtois as Nilakantha, priest and father of Lakmé, whose hatred of all things English is the plot's motor. Courtois has been a solid value for several seasons, but here sang like a true descendant of the great line of

"Love for Three Oranges" to the Conservatoire's superbly equipped 500-seat theater.

Although this was essentially a student production and pedagogic in purpose, many professional groups would be happy with Prokofiev's farcical parody of theatrical conventions is a good choice for an exercise like this. There is a huge cast, yet no single role is unusually demanding, and the emphasis, on stage and in the pit, is on ensemble. This was excellent, as was the orchestra under the sharp and lively direction of Scott Sandercock. The performance was in French, as was the 1921 world premiere in Chicago.

In the staging co-signed by Niky Wolcz and Andre Serban, both Romanian expatriates, the parody of theater is paralleled by a parody of communist utopia.

The notion of having the commedia dell'arte characters appearing with the traits of Lenin, Stalin, Zhdanov and company worked more often than not, albeit with a bitter taste.

As Serban points out in the program, Prokofiev returned to Russia just as Stalin was getting tough with artists, then died on the same day as his tormenter. Some parody.

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town and is welcomed by a big, warm family, quite the opposite of Wapinski's, yet he quickly falls apart, haunted by his dreams and later by the combat death of his cousin. At this point Ty Blackwell, a veteran who cons everyone, enters an already grim picture. Throughout, women come and go, suffer abuse, disappear and reappear. Only Wapinski finally seems to get it together, first in California real estate and later at his grandfather Pewel's farm, where Pisano is the hired hand.

Grandpa Pewel is the most compelling character in the book, and Del Vecchio is at his best when describing his spiritual appreciation of nature; there are passages reminiscent of Hemingway's "Big Two-Hearted River." But even this soon degenerates into pseudo-Native American ceremonies and Ramboesque polemics. Eventually Wapinski organizes the farm into a sort of commune for vets, where they make solar panels, endure a Waco

style raid by the feds and get foreclosed by the IRS.

Regrettably, the entire anti-war movement, which both healed and motivated so many returning veterans, is dismissed here as hardly more than the epithet "baby killer" buried by a few hippies or effete college professors. One could see this coming in "The 13th Valley," where, for example, the correspondent who first uncovered the My Lai massacre briefly shows up only to suffer hoots and jeers.

In "Carry Me Home," Del Vecchio doesn't have the thread of combat to hold his tale together, while his characters are without a clue as to what really happened to them. We see history — Cambodia, Kent State, the fall of Saigon — through the wrong end of a telescope, even as the vets themselves are swaddled in self-pity and accusation. Snippets of fantasy — the men talk of going back to Southeast Asia as mercenaries — are in-

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On March 18th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

## FASHION

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■ What's hot in Paris — new stores and quarters.  
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■ The return of the fur industry.

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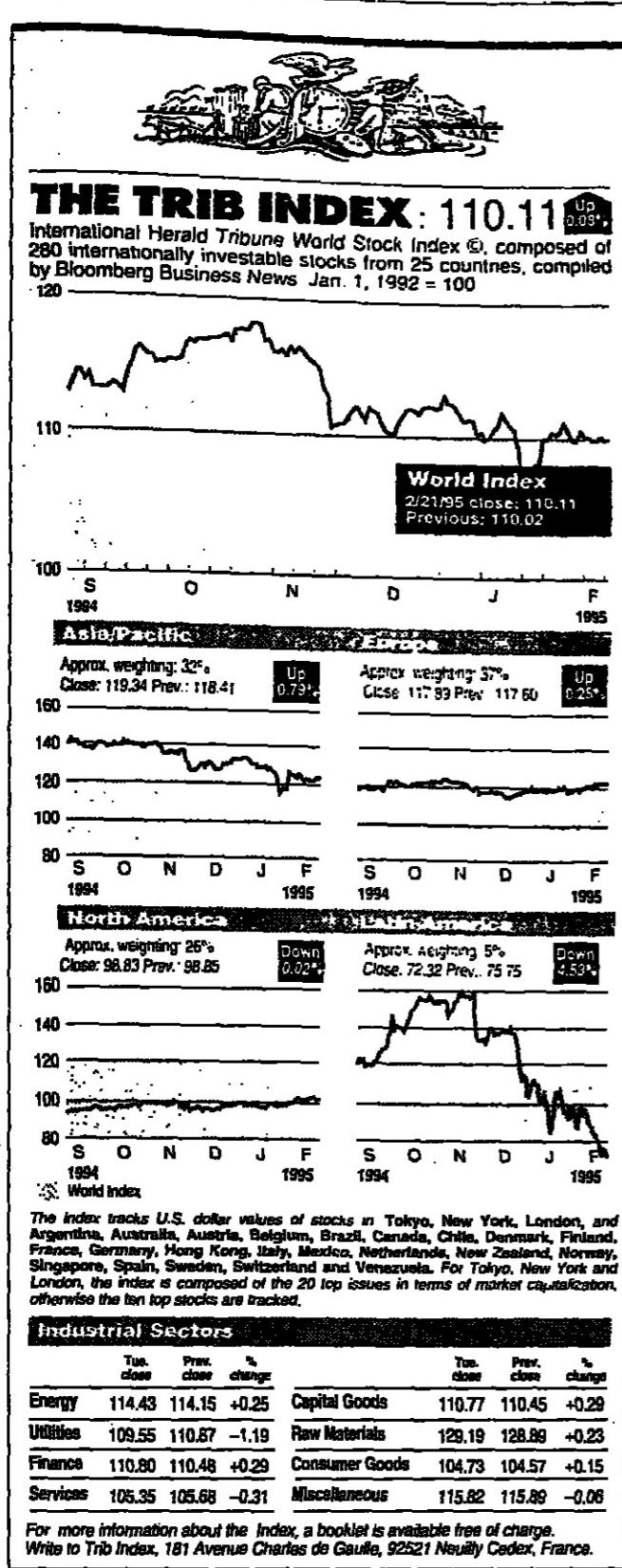
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## HE

International Herald Tribune  
BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1995

PAGE 11



## Inflation Prompts Rate Rise In Italy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italy's central bank raised interest rates Tuesday after inflation figures showed a surprising rise and the lira slid to a record low against the Deutsche mark.

Indications from nine major Italian cities, excluding Rome, showed a year-on-year inflation rate of 4.3 percent to 4.4 percent for February. The markets had widely expected the rate to stay close to the figure of 3.8 percent reported in January.

The Bank of Italy raised its discount rate on loans to banks to 8.25 percent from 7.50 percent, while its Lombard rate, charged on fixed-term advances, was increased to 9.75 percent from 8.50 percent.

"It's a signal to younger people in the company that the bank is willing to confront its past," said Manfred Pohl, a historian who supervises the bank's archives. "We can only show them why we fear and fight the right today by being open about how things happened then. We also wanted to set an example

The central bank's action followed a bad day for the lira, weakened by deep political uncertainty and pummeled to a new low against the mark as a result of the inflation data.

The mark ended at a record 1,095.50 lire, compared with its Monday close of 1,083.24 lire. After the inflation numbers, the mark traded as high as 1,098.25 lire.

Officials also stressed that the rate increases were not a signal of disapproval of the government's supplemental budget announced this week. One official said the increases were intended to reinforce the budget's package of tax increases and spending cuts, which are aimed at cutting the deficit.

In the past, the independent Bank of Italy has raised rates after budget announcements to signal that budgets have not

See LIRA, Page 12

## Confronting a Dark Past Deutsche Bank Admits It Helped Hitler

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG actively aided the expropriation of Jewish businesses and helped Hitler consolidate control over Germany's neighbors between 1933 and 1945, according to a history of the bank to be published in March.

Commissioned by Deutsche Bank on the occasion of its 125th anniversary, the book illuminates the extent to which the bank was a victim of its times as well as the degree to which personal and competitive posturing among its leaders took priority over common sense and decency.

It marks the first time Germany's biggest bank has addressed the most controversial period of its history and the first time any German company has thrown open its archives to independent historians.

While most of the book's 1,100 pages are devoted to better-known aspects of the bank's development, the chapter on the Third Reich, written by Harold James, a British professor of history at Princeton University, sheds new light on the politics and personalities involved.

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so that other companies would open their archives."

Much of the information on which Mr. James based his report, including about 12,000 files folders confiscated by the Soviet Army in 1945, was not accessible before Germany's reunification in 1990. Other information had been blocked by German privacy laws.

Mr. James makes extensive use of the bank's internal correspondence to document its initial resistance to orders to restrict the bank's influence in the economy and Jewish ownership of German industry, as well as its later collusion in dispossessing Jews and consolidating power over the country's neighbors.

When Theodor Frank and Oscar Wassermann, two prominent Jewish members of the bank's board, were forced to resign in 1933—the start of a long string of such resignations—people in the bank "were morally and humanly indignant but also had purely pragmatic worries," Mr. James wrote. The bank sought to squelch the relevance of religion to the resignations, fearing that the news would be bad for business.

But Georg Solmssen, successor to Mr. Wassermann, in a prophetic letter to the chairman of the bank's supervisory board, wrote: "I fear we are embarking on an explicit, well-planned path toward the annihilation of all Jews in Germany." Mr. Solmssen lambasted the "passivity" and "complete lack of solidarity

See PAST, Page 13

## Sales in Japan Boost Honda And Matsushita

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Honda Motor Co. said Tuesday that brisk sales in the Japanese market had fueled sharp jumps in profit posted in the last quarter of 1994.

Matsushita said that sales of home appliances, communications equipment and electronic components had lifted operating profit by 57 percent to 100.8 billion yen (\$1 billion), while sales rose 5 percent, to 1.86 trillion yen.

Honda's net profit surged 92 percent, to 12.9 billion yen, as cost-cutting and a rebound in Japanese car sales offset lower sales in the United States and Europe as well as a strong yen. Sales fell 4.6 percent, to 90.47 billion yen.

Matsushita's shares rose 30 yen to 1,370 yen on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, while Honda climbed 30 to 1,550.

"Matsushita's profits are recovering smoothly during this fiscal year after the large declines in the last fiscal year," said Yoshiharu Ezumi, electronics analyst at UBS Securities.

In the year ended March 31, 1994, Matsushita's group profit tumbled 34 percent, to 24.49 billion yen, battered by a weak Japanese economy and stiff competition.

The company said the recovery was due to vigorous sales in Japan of portable telephones and home facsimile machines, as well as active sales both in Japan and abroad of factory automation gear and electronic components.

Unlike its rival Sony Corp., whose group profit was slashed by its troubled U.S. film subsidiary, Matsushita's recovery is being supported by its movie business. Entertainment sales in the three months, mainly

MCA Inc., grew 5 percent, to 179.9 billion yen, despite a dispute between Matsushita and MCA over management autonomy.

Honda, which ranked fifth in Japan last year in terms of sales, said it should meet its forecast for a 153 percent increase in net profit to 60 billion yen for the year ending March 31, said Shigeaki Hayashi of Honda's finance division. It would be the company's first consolidated profit gain in six years.

Despite the improvement in profit, some analysts fear the company may have trouble repeating the success it achieved with hit models such as the Accord. Honda has lost market share in Japan, and it has trailed the competition in entering the field of sport-utility vehicles, the fastest-growing market sector. (Reuters, AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

**Kirin's Beer Bonanza**

Japan's largest brewery, Kirin Brewery Co., benefited from last year's scorching summer and reported a 24 percent jump to 95.47 billion yen, in its profit for the year. Bloomberg Business News reported.

Sales for the year rose 7.3 percent, to 1.45 trillion yen.

"We got lucky last year, although we did try hard," said Yasuhiro Sato, managing director. In 1994, Kirin controlled 48.9 percent of Japan's beer market.

Kirin is not the only company that benefited from the heat wave. Profit for Sapporo Breweries Ltd., Japan's third-largest brewery, said profit would probably jump 31 percent to a record 14.5 billion yen, the Nikkei Keizai newspaper said. Sapporo representatives said those numbers were close to the actual figures.

## Two Chinese Car Firms Merge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — First Automobile Works Group, China's largest carmaker, has bought a 51 percent stake in Jinbei Automobile Corp. in a transaction valued at 570 million yuan (\$68 million), the Shanghai Securities News said Tuesday.

China's state press hailed the takeover as a "demonstration model" for forming a competitive Chinese auto industry.

General Motors Corp. said the sale could relieve fund shortages at its pickup truck joint venture with Jinbei.

First Automobile will provide technology and management expertise and farm out

some projects to Jinbei, according to Zhou Tiejun, vice general manager of Jinbei.

The acquisition would allow better use of funds, avoid unnecessary competition and enlarge economy of scale, he said.

First Automobile bought 49.62 million state-owned Jinbei shares priced at 1.15 yuan each, from state-owned Shenyang Assets Management Co. to become its largest shareholder, a Jinbei spokesman said.

Jinbei will be renamed First Auto Jinbei.

The official newspaper China Securities said the takeover was part of a government plan to triple automobile output to 3

million vehicles a year by the end of the century.

China will have a total of 10 million vehicles by the end of this year, according to official figures.

China plans to group its more than 120 automakers around its existing "Big Three" companies: First Automobile Works in Changchun, a city in northeastern China, Second Automobile Works near the central city of Wuhan and Shanghai Automotive Industry Corp.

Jinbei, in Shenyang in northern Liaoning Province, was set up in 1988, is listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

## MEDIA MARKETS

### A Kennedy's Foray Into Publishing

By Deirdre Carmody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It is tentatively titled George, (George,) Its editor and publisher have no publishing experience. Its parent company puts out fashion, automobile and decorating magazines but knows little about political magazines, which is what George will be.

If all this sounds like a less-than-certain formula for success, hold on.

George is the magazine that John F. Kennedy Jr. has been working on for more than a year with his partner, Michael Berman. Last week, they signed a contract with Hachette Filipacchi Magazines Inc., a unit of Matra-Hachette SA of France, which plans to publish George in September in what the company is calling a "major launch."

Mr. Kennedy, 34, and Mr. Berman, 37, say George will be a new kind of political publication: a glossy life-style magazine about politics. Politics have become a part of pop culture, the partners maintain, and George will seek to popularize politics for their generation in much the same way that MTV and television programs such as "The Late Show With David Letterman" do.

"We want to make politics sort of entertaining," Mr. Kennedy said. "If it's entertaining, people are going to be interested in it, and if they are interested in it, they might think more about it and

maybe involve themselves in some way down the line."

The magazine's title refers to George Washington.

"It's a idea was a sort of different take on politics," Mr. Kennedy said, "a playful and ultimately maybe more accessible take on the subject matter. George

We want to make politics sort of entertaining.'

John F. Kennedy Jr., on plans for a glossy magazine about politics, tentatively called George

Washington is both a very serious figure as well as a sort of caricature."

David J. Pecker, chief executive of Hachette Filipacchi Magazines said his company had been looking to start another magazine. With the interest generated by last November's elections, a new kind of political magazine had great appeal to Mr. Pecker.

After hearing reports of Mr. Kennedy's idea, Mr. Pecker and the editorial director of Hachette, Jean-Louis Gineau, met him and Mr. Berman for lunch last spring.

By October, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Berman had become convinced that, given their inexperience, it would be better

to hook up with a large publishing company than to try it alone.

Once Hachette entered the picture, plans for the magazine became much more ambitious. The magazine is now aiming for a circulation above 400,000.

"We are going to use the entire lever-

age of our company and give it the best

art direction and graphic execution the company has," Mr. Pecker said.

The first issue of the magazine is ex-

pected to reach newsstands in Septem-

ber, followed by a second issue in Decem-

ber. Hachette expects to publish six

issues in 1996.

The target audience for George will be

25- to 44-year-olds, 60 percent male, and

with a median household income of

\$40,000. Mr. Pecker would not reveal

Hachette's exact investment, but he said

the company would invest more than \$20 million and less than \$20 million.

The idea for the magazine came to Mr.

Kennedy and Mr. Berman, who are old

friends when both were between career

moves. Mr. Kennedy, whose title will be

editor in chief, had finished a four-year

stint as an assistant district attorney in

Manhattan. Mr. Berman, who will be

executive publisher, has a background

in advertising, public relations and mar-

keting, had sold his business.

The suggestion that this might be a

platform from which to enter politics

brought a smile from Mr. Kennedy.

"There are just a lot more direct ways to

go into politics than to start a magazine," he said.

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strong bonds between banker and client. It's also about building for the future, keeping assets secure for

## MARKET DIARY

# Stocks End Mixed Despite Bank Rally

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
NEW YORK — Share prices were mixed Tuesday, supported by a rally in bank stocks and expectations for higher corporate profits, but gains were limited.

**U.S. Stocks**

isted by losses in tobacco issues, traders said.

"The momentum of corporate earnings is going to carry the stock market into the next quarter," said Kenneth Ducey, director of trading at BT Brokerage. "Investors think most of the interest-rate raises are behind us."

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose to a record last week before surrendering nearly 34 points Friday, closed 14.30 points higher, at 3,963.97. The market was closed Monday for Presidents' Day.

But decliners outpaced advancers by a 11-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 310.5 million shares.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 9/32, to 100 6/32, to yield 7.61 percent, up from 7.58 percent Friday, as concerns about a weak dollar dominated the bond markets.

A rally in bank shares was sparked by Fleet Financial Group's agreement to buy Shawmut National.

"The strength in the bank area is an indication that more mergers could be in line," said Paul Hennessy, head of equities trading at Boston Co. Asset

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

## LIRA: Data Provoke a New Stump

Continued from Page 11  
gone far enough in improving the government's finances.

The government is currently presenting its 1995 supplemental budget to union and business leaders. The budget con-

**Foreign Exchange**

tains about 15 trillion lire (\$9.4 billion) of higher indirect taxes, which will further push up inflation, analysts said.

Italian bonds fell after the inflation report, with the benchmark 10-year bond yield rising to 12.454 percent, its highest level since Jan. 13, from 12.328 percent on Monday.

The dollar, meanwhile, fell against most other major currencies after a report from the Bundesbank indicated that German rates were poised to rise.

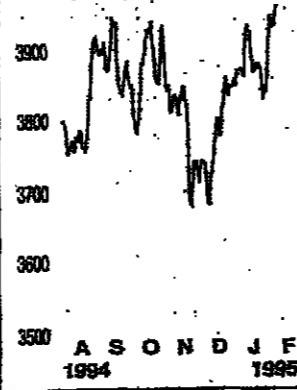
(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

via Associated Press Feb. 21

**The Dow**

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

4000



A S O N D J F  
1994 1995

Dow Jones Averages Feb. 21

**Dow Jones Averages**

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3,943.94 3,957.43 3,955.97 - 10.63

Trans. 1,564.35 1,571.29 1,565.52 1,572.05 - 1.11

Finance 1,584.34 1,584.71 1,583.51 1,584.11 - 0.40

Com. 1,379.82 1,384.63 1,382.89 1,384.78 - 3.71

Metals 3,711.70 3,720.93 3,712.24 + 1.20

Trans. 2,385.48 2,386.48 2,385.24 + 1.20

Finance 4,622.23 4,623.24 4,623.52 + 0.15

SP 500 4,021.38 4,021.97 4,020.82 4,021.65 + 0.25

Transport 4,151.08 4,152.00 4,151.00 4,152.00 + 0.92

Finance 4,272.16 4,273.00 4,272.00 4,273.00 + 0.84

Services 4,272.16 4,273.00 4,272.00 4,273.00 + 0.84

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Services 4,272.16 4,273.00 4,272

## Unilever's Profit Rises as U.S. Sales Offset Omo Failure

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Unilever Group, the Anglo-Dutch food and household goods company, said Tuesday that pretax profit rose 24 percent in 1994 as an increase in U.S. earnings offset weak European margins.

The company earned £2.38 billion (\$4 billion) before taxes last year, up from £1.93 billion in 1993, as sales rose to £29.67 billion from £27.86 billion.

The company took a one-time charge of £57 million to write off excess stocks of its Persil/Omo Power laundry detergent, sales of which fizzled amid negative publicity in an advertising battle with rival Procter & Gamble Co.

But the charge taken this year dwarfed a restructuring charge of \$490 million taken against 1993 earnings.

Unilever's operating profit in Europe slipped almost 2 percent, to £1.31 billion, dented by problems with the Power detergent line.

Unilever, which along with Procter & Gamble dominates the world market in detergents, spent £200 million developing the Power product, but consumer groups and Procter & Gamble claimed it harmed clothing.

"This was a serious setback, even though concentrated fabrics detergents are a relatively small part of our detergent business," Michael Perry, the chairman of Unilever, said.

The original Persil Power detergent, called Omo Power in Continental Europe, was introduced in April. By June it had been replaced by a reformulated product that used less manganese, a chemical that can accelerate bleaching and damage fabrics. Now, Unilever is introducing New Generation Persil, which contains no manganese.

In North America, Unilever's operating profit before exceptional items rose nearly 18 percent, to £14 million. Profit in that region was helped by a reorganization of the Lever Brothers detergent unit.

The results were within most analysts' expectations, but some were surprised by the charge related to the Power detergents.

Unilever's shares in Amsterdam

rose 196.80 guilders (\$119) from 198.40 on Monday.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

**Pop Music Lifts PolyGram**

PolyGram NV said Tuesday that booming pop music sales helped its net earnings rise 20 percent last year, to 738 million guilders, news agencies reported from Amsterdam.

The company, which is 75 percent-owned by Philips Electronics NV, said sales rose to 8.6 billion guilders from 7.4 billion guilders in 1993.

Sales of pop music, which account for about 68 percent of the company's turnover, rose 14 percent, to 5.81 billion guilders.

(AP, Reuters)

## Investors Sour on Hungary

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — Hungary, once the lushest pioneer in attracting Western investment to Eastern Europe, is losing its glamour as a result of the ambivalent policies of a coalition government led by former Communists.

Analysts and investors point most recently to the cancellation of a big American hotel deal because of the personal intervention of Prime Minister Gyula Horn and the resulting resignation two weeks ago of the country's internationally respected finance minister, László Bekesi. He is being replaced by Lajos Bokros, chairman of state-owned Budapest Bank, Hungary's sixth-largest bank.

Adding to the consternation, the privatization chief, Ferenc Bartha, one of the few technocrats in the government, was dismissed by Mr. Horn and has yet to be replaced. Another important post, the governorship of the central bank, which has been vacant since the prime minister pushed out Peter Ákos Bod in November, will be filled by György Surányi, managing director of Central European International Bank, the eighth-largest bank.

But potential investors have been most alarmed by the prime minister's decision last month to overturn the agreement reached between Hungary's privatization agency and American General Hospitality, which had offered

American company argued in turn that there was only one outstanding property among the 14 hotels for sale, the Forum Hotel in Budapest.

Angered by interference in what it considered a completed transaction, American General Hospitality, which is based in Dallas, declined to renegotiate and canceled the deal.

Mr. Bekesi, whose performance had been praised by the International Monetary Fund, then quit, saying his authority had been eroded and that political decisions were inappropriate in the privatization process.

He also questioned the resoluteness of Mr. Horn's government in dealing with the country's problems. Hungary has a foreign debt equal to 67 percent of its gross domestic

product, a greater burden even than Mexico's 46 percent.

Analysts of the proposed 1995 budget said Mr. Horn had not been willing to make the spending cuts demanded by the International Monetary Fund for securing a new lending agreement.

Mr. Bekesi, pointing to the gap between himself and the prime minister, said after he resigned: "If I had seen any chance that the most basic conditions for the stabilization of the country's economic situation could be created with my assistance as finance minister, I would not have offered my resignation."

His departure has troubled outside investors. "Bekesi had real credibility for foreign investors," said Peter Path, director of the American Chamber of Commerce here. "They saw him as the right man in the right position. They trusted him."

Mr. Horn, a strong-willed man who rose through the ranks of the Communist Party to become foreign minister in the 1980s and whose party of former Communists was successful at the polls May 1994, is popular among the Hungarian electorate. His cancellation of the hotel deal met with the approval of many voters exasperated by foreign ownership and still high unemployment.

A poll published by the daily newspaper Magyar Hírlap reported that only a third of 709 Hungarians reacted by telephone welcomed foreign investment in Hungary.

■ **IMF Will Send Group to Moscow**

A delegation from the International Monetary Fund will come to Moscow on Thursday for talks on Russia's request for a \$6.3 billion standby loan to help stabilize its economy, news agencies reported.

Western diplomats said the return of an IMF delegation meant there were signs Russia might be ready to satisfy the Fund's demands for tight state budgeting — a key condition for the loan.

The ruble, meanwhile, continued to deteriorate against the dollar. The dollar rose to 4,357 rubles on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange on Friday.

(AFP, Knight-Ridder)

## Russia to Ban 'a Source of Irritation' — Advertising

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Russian state television plans to temporarily ban commercials, calling advertising "a source of irritation and disappointment," officials said Tuesday.

A statement from directors of the state television network, Ostankino, said: "Television should be an instrument for accord and agreement in society. Therefore, we have taken the decision to stop broadcasting commercial advertisements until strict rules are set up to regulate advertisements in the interests of economic development of society and ethical standards."

A spokeswoman for Ostankino re-

fused to comment on the reason for the ban or say when it would go into effect. Many speculated it would begin April 1, when a major reorganization at Ostankino is slated for completion.

The announcement surprised advertising agencies, advertisers and Ostankino's own advertising department.

"It's an absolute mystery for us," said Mikhail Gerchuk, deputy director of BBDO Moscow. "It is incomprehensible."

Mr. Gerchuk played down suspicions that the decision was a result of increasing criticism of the government's role in the war in the breakaway republic of Chechnya, but he said the justification was probably political.

The first commercials aired here only a couple of years ago. The ban spells bad news for the cash-strapped TV companies that now get millions of dollars from advertising.

It is unclear how Ostankino plans to compensate for the losses the ban would cause. Mr. Gerchuk speculated that the move could cost Ostankino hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

The advertising ban came just two days after Mr. Yeltsin issued a decree that would ban advertising of products that could be dangerous to health.

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(AFP, Knight-Ridder)

## Earnings At NatWest Disappoint Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC said Tuesday its pretax profit for 1994 rose 61 percent to £1.59 billion (\$2.5 billion), but its shares fell as investors worried about deteriorating margins.

"We knew costs were going up, but the question is, Will income follow?" said David Raye, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute.

The cost-to-income ratio for NatWest rose to 69.2 percent from 65.6 percent a year ago, making it the highest of any major British bank. The ratio measures the cost of a company's business activities as a percentage of its income.

Lower provisions for bad debts at NatWest's banking arm outweighed lower trading profit at its securities unit. Provisions for doubtful loans fell to £616 million from £1.26 billion.

Operating income at the bank fell to £6.94 billion from £7.00 billion.

The bank will pay a full-year dividend of 21.6 pence a share, up from 18.5 pence last year. NatWest shares fell 8 pence to 43.16.

"The outlook for 1995 and beyond is challenging," said Lord Alexander, the company's chairman. "We anticipate modest lending growth in the U.K., coupled with intensifying competition in all our markets."

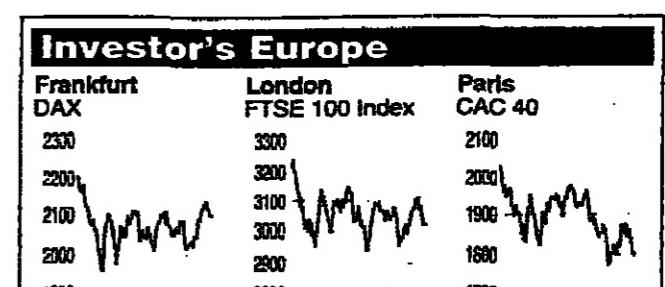
NatWest cut 6,700 jobs and 137 branches last year. The company said that about the same number of branches would close this year, but it would not say how many jobs would go.

Despite the cuts, NatWest saw total staff costs rise 6 percent, to £2.76 billion. Total costs rose by £269 million to £4.78 billion. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ **Profit Up at Swedish Bank**

Svenska Handelsbanken said its 1994 operating profit rose 6 percent to 4.1 billion kronor (\$359 million), as losses from bad loans declined substantially. Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The result was in line with expectations, and the bank's shares closed unchanged at 95 kronor.



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Klöckner-Werke AG had net profit of 5 million Deutsche marks (\$3 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, reversing a net loss of 195.5 million in the previous financial year, as the sale of Klöckner Stahl GmbH enabled the company to focus its activities on its main businesses.

• Linde AG shares fell 4.5 percent after the German maker of machinery and industrial gases announced plans for a capital increase and raised its 1994 dividend 1 mark, to 15 DM a share.

• Skandia Forsakrings AB of Sweden emerged as the most likely buyer of Baltica Forsikring AS, which Den Danske Bank AS has put up for sale after taking a majority stake in the Danish insurer.

• Swedish industrial output rose 1.8 percent in December from November and 15.7 percent on the year. January consumer prices rose 0.7 percent from December and 2.9 percent on the year.

• British Telecommunications PLC will begin offering discounts of as much as 10 percent to financial services businesses and will start time-based charging for all customers this year.

• Philips Electronics NV said Cornelis Boonstra would hand over his responsibility as president and chief executive to John Whybrow on April 1 to concentrate on the Asia-Pacific area.

• ING Bank NV, a unit of Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, is in talks to buy Dow Chemical Co.'s 29 percent stake in Bank Mendes Gans NV.

• South Africa could abolish its dual currency system at any time, but the decision to eliminate the financial rand for foreign investors must be made by politicians, the central bank chief said.

• Poland's central bank raised its interest rates for the first time since launching market reforms in January 1990. But Finance Minister Grzegorz Kolodko said the move could raise inflation.

• Standard & Poor's Corp. lowered its ratings on Cariplo-Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde SpA to A-plus from AA-minus and removed it from CreditWatch. The ratings concern cited a decline in the bank's performance because of its acquisition strategy.

• French retail sales fell a seasonally adjusted 4 percent in October from September.

AFX, AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

## PAST: Deutsche Bank Admits It Transferred Jewish Businesses for Hitler

Continued from Page 11

ity" of the country's elite, most of whom had not yet become members of the Nazi Party.

While few of the bank's personnel joined the Nazi Party before 1933, many "opportunities" did so after Hitler assumed power, Mr. James noted. At the end of the war in 1945, 44 of the bank's 84 branch officers were party members. All of them had joined after 1933.

In the period from 1933 to 1938, the bank was often torn between social responsibility and economic necessity. Some of the bank's branches, many of which still had Jewish employees and even managers, refused to compile lists of Jewish customers, for example. Others did so without being asked.

At the same time, a Nazi official in Duisburg was ordering the bank to take down its swastika-bearing flag on the grounds that a "Jewish company" was not allowed to fly the party's banner, yet the head of the bank's Bonn branch tried to cite "Mein Kampf" in a rulebook for employees.

By 1938, when the expropriation of Jewish-owned property and businesses became public policy, the bank had assisted in the forced transfer of 330 companies from Jewish to Aryan ownership.

"If the bank had not mediated in the sale of assets, it would

have been even more difficult for the victims of Nazi persecution to save even the small percentage that Germans laws allowed them to keep and transfer abroad," Mr. James wrote.

"On the other hand, in assisting in the process, the bank not only profited through the collection of sizable fees, but also helped the government reach its political, racially motivated goals."

Mr. James is equally critical of the bank's role in helping Hitler consolidate control over

the world's most powerful bankers in the postwar years.

While Mr. Abs was repeatedly approached to help the resistance and apparently participated in several secret meetings with opposition figures, "he decided not to be a hero," Mr. James concluded.

In the end, Mr. James wrote, bankers, unlike generals, were largely powerless to decisively influence the course of history, but through their passivity they also contributed to the horrors of the Holocaust.

The author was astounded to find files on supposed underground resistance activities of Hermann Josef Abs, the bank's wartime chairman and one of

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**AMEX**

**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
 Tables include all nationwide prices up to  
 the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
 late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE %S High Low Last Chg %

9 77 AllStar	400 7.5	183	89	8	8	8	8	
38 77 ALG	100 1.5	100	72	72	72	72	72	
12 77 AM Int'l	1 9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
13 77 AMR Int'l	120 12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
28 77 AMR Corp	1.75 7.0	102	251	251	251	251	251	
25 77 AMR Corp P	2.38 10.2	100	127	127	127	127	127	
25 77 AMR Corp S	2.38 10.2	100	127	127	127	127	127	
67 77 AT&T	2.74 4.2	21	464	456	456	456	456	
8 77 AT&T Corp	2.74 4.2	21	464	456	456	456	456	
27 77 AT&T Corp	2.74 4.2	21	464	456	456	456	456	
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# Hong Kong Index Rises, Shougang Shares Plummet

Compiled by the Staff From Despatch.

**HONG KONG** — The stock market here rose Tuesday, shaking off the gloom caused by Beijing's detention of an executive who is an ally of Deng Xiaoping, but stock in the companies linked to the jailed businessman tumbled in their first

## Taiwan Plans An Aerospace Spending Rise

Bloomberg, Reuters News

**TAIPEI** — Taiwan's government plans to more than triple its investment in the fledgling Taiwan Aerospace Corp., a government official said, just as European plane manufacturers are scrambling to find Asian partners.

According to sources familiar with the company's strategy, Taiwan Aerospace hopes to raise its capital to \$2 billion Taiwan dollars (\$197 million) so that it can invest in two ventures, one with British Aerospace PLC and one with Swearingen Aircraft Inc., a start-up maker of jets in the United States.

Taiwan Aerospace was formed in 1991 to lead the effort to build a local aerospace industry, but efforts to buy into McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s civil aircraft business and then to forge an alliance with British Aerospace in building regional jets fell apart.

Ian Woodward, a spokesman for British Aerospace, said BAe was still "in contact with Taiwan Aerospace" but that the companies were not holding any "detailed" negotiations.

day of trading since the arrest became known.

The Chinese government indicated that an arrest on charges of unspecified economic crimes of Zhou Beifang, former head of the Shougang group's operations in Hong Kong, was not part of a move against friends of the aged senior leader by potential successors. Mr. Zhou's father, Zhou Guanwu, who was chairman of Shougang Corp., resigned last week.

Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of China's State Council, was quoted by a pro-China Hong Kong newspaper as saying: "The investigation of Zhou Beifang was not related to Shougang and concerned only what he did in China."

The Hang Seng index rose 2 percent, to 8,082.29, but shares of companies related to Shougang, which were suspended on Monday, tumbled amid concern that management changes at China's largest steelmaker will not revive its fortunes.

Shougang Concord Grand Group shares fell 13 percent to 1.15 Hong Kong dollars (14.8 U.S. cents).

China has scrambled to contain the damage at its model enterprise, emphasizing that the crimes the younger Mr. Zhou committed were of a personal nature and not linked to company activities.

The elder Mr. Zhou's replacement is Bi Qun, who has been a vice minister at China's ministry of metallurgical industry since 1993. The new Hong Kong chief is Zhou Yanlin, a former vice president of Shougang Corp.

Some analysts were skeptical about the replacements.

"They will be correct and competent, but it remains to be seen how they perform outside their core business," said Lily Wu, vice president of Asia research at Bankers Trust Co.

(*AFP*, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

# A Nation on Low Power China's Vast Needs Draw Energy Firms

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

**BEIJING** — It is safe to say that by the time Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary finishes her six-day visit to China on Friday, she will have consumed as much electricity as the average Chinese person uses over several months.

The average Chinese citizen burns the equivalent of a single 100-watt light bulb a year in electrical power. Most parts of the country operate with rolling brownouts because of limits in power production. And China will soon face the prospect of importing substantial amounts of oil for the first time in more than three decades.

Mrs. O'Leary's visit is designed to offer U.S. help—and solicit business for American companies. About 50 executives have come with her, many of them hoping to receive help in their efforts to seal contracts or win Chinese regulatory approval.

China must add 100,000 megawatts of power-generating capacity by 2000 and invest about \$100 billion to finance those projects, according to one analyst.

China's shopping list includes coal-burning plants, liquefied natural gas terminals and gas-fired turbines, nuclear plants, oil-exploration projects, natural-gas pipelines, and upgraded oil refineries. At least a half-dozen major power-plant projects involving American companies are awaiting approval by the State Planning Commission.

"This is the biggest power market in the world," said Lorenzo Lamadrid, China managing director of Wing Group Ltd., a company involved in a variety of power-plant projects.

Most of the projects will be constructed by the Chinese, who have developed a domestic industry capable of building about 10,000 megawatts of new capacity a year. But China

still needs foreign help to provide additional investment capital as well as certain types of technical expertise where its own experience or capacity is limited.

The Chinese government has several concerns about power-plant projects. One is that the projects funnel billions of dollars of investment into plants that have no export earnings. In addition, leaders such as Prime Minister Li Peng have opposed guarantees of steep rates of return for foreign investors.

But there is not much alternative if China's planners want the economy to continue to grow at double-digit rates. Even though Mr. Li sparked speculation that China would try to cap rates of return for foreign investors at 12 percent to 17 percent, U.S. companies say caps have not been mentioned in any negotiations on individual projects.

Additional energy supplies are unlikely to come from China's oil and gas industry. Oil production has flattened out at about 3 million barrels a day. The most productive oil field, Daqing, has peaked. But demand is soaring as the economy surges. China became a net oil importer last year and by 2000, oil industry experts predict it will be importing 1 million to 1.4 million barrels a day.

China opened its offshore areas to exploration by foreign oil companies in the 1970s, and diplomats estimate that about \$3 billion of foreign investment has gone into China's offshore oil and gas prospects. Recently, foreign oil companies have been invited to bid for contracts to explore on land in China as well.

Despite complaints that China has not made the best oil prospects available, a large number of foreign companies are at work here.

Among them, Chevron Corp. is producing oil offshore in the South China Sea. Exxon Corp. is leading a group searching for oil in the Tarim Basin, and Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. is searching for oil in the Bohai Sea.

# Black Seeks 35% Stake In Fairfax

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatch

**SYDNEY** — The Canadian media baron Conrad Black has staked his claim for control of John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., making clear through an envoy he has no plan to surrender a majority share to Kerry Packer, his Australian rival.

Dan Colson, the chief executive of Telegraph PLC, reaffirmed in a radio interview Monday night Mr. Black's aim to increase his stake in Fairfax to 35 percent from 25 percent.

Last week, Mr. Packer raised his stake in Fairfax to around 17 percent and said he would seek control of the company if laws barring him from taking control could be changed.

Mr. Black is in a three-way battle for Fairfax with Mr. Packer and Rupert Murdoch, who controls News Corp.

All three are shareholders in Fairfax and say they want to increase their holdings, but they face government restrictions. Mr. Black and Mr. Murdoch are affected by laws limiting foreign ownership of Australian media to 25 percent; Mr. Packard controls a television station and therefore is limited to a 15 percent stake under cross-media ownership rules.

Mr. Murdoch switched his nationality from Australian to American to pursue investments in the television business in the United States.

(*AFP*, Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Investor's Asia

	Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
	Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
10000A	2400	2100	2000
9500	2300	3200	1900
9000	2200	1900	1800
8500	2100	1700	1600
8000	2000	1600	1500
7500	1900	1500	1400
7000	1800	1400	1300
6500	1700	1300	1200
6000	1600	1200	1100
5500	1500	1100	1000
5000	1400	1000	900
4500	1300	900	800
4000	1200	800	700
3500	1100	700	600
3000	1000	600	500
2500	900	500	400
2000	800	400	300
1500	700	300	200
1000	600	200	100
500	300	100	50
0	0	0	0
5000 S O N D J F 1994	10000 S O N D J F 1994	17000 S O N D J F 1994	17000 S O N D J F 1994
Exchange	Index	Tuesday	Prev.
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Close	% Close
Singapore	Straits Times	2,105.14	-0.55
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,856.00	+0.31
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,096.25	+0.78
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	971.10	-0.56
Bangkok	SET	1,288.31	-0.67
Seoul	Composite Stock	926.67	-0.28
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,633.03	+0.30
Manila	PSE	2,590.36	+0.02
Jakarta	Stock Index	455.83	+0.40
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,982.91	-0.38
Bombay	National Index	1,596.69	-0.67

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Microsoft Corp. launched a plan to train 2,500 Chinese software experts as part of its plan to promote its global networking system in China. Microsoft also urged Beijing to respond to U.S. calls to improve copyright protection.

• India was urged by a U.S. telecommunications delegation to ensure fair and nondiscriminatory treatment of foreign investors wanting to enter the country's basic telephone services market. The delegation included representatives of Bell Atlantic Corp. and McCaw Cellular Communications Inc.

• Thailand's government received a complaint from U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown issued on behalf of a design group claiming unfair treatment in bidding for a contract on Bangkok's second airport.

• Indonesia's list of the 200 largest individual taxpayers for 1994 included eight members of President Suharto's immediate family, according to the Jakarta Post.

• Coca-Cola China Holdings Ltd. said Coca-Cola's investments in China would exceed \$500 million by the end of 1996.

• Peregrine Investment Holdings Ltd. said it hoped to complete details on a joint-venture bank with North Korea. Chairman Philip Tose said he thought there were "great opportunities" in North Korea for international investors in power, telecommunications and infrastructure projects.

• Japan's leading economic index stood at 72.7 points in December, above the so-called boom-or-bust line of 50 points for the second month in a row.

• China's inflation will probably average 20 percent this year, failing to hold to the official government target of 15 percent, Smith New Court Far East said in a research report.

• Semi-Tech (Global) Co., a Bermuda-based corporation whose ordinary shares trade in Hong Kong, said shareholders in Akai Electric Co. of Japan had approved Semi-Tech's plan to buy a controlling stake in Akai.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

# Japan Weaves a Nationwide Fiber Optics Net

Agence France-Presse

**TOKYO** — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama adopted policy guidelines Tuesday to promote Japan's information highway project, including subsidized loans to attract private companies.

"The progress in information communications is one of the most significant tasks the Japanese economy must tackle," Mr. Murayama said at a cabinet meeting.

Under the guidelines, Japan will build a nationwide network, valued at 95 trillion yen (\$98 billion), of fiber-optic telecommunications for businesses, households and public institutions by 2010, a program similar to the U.S. government's "information superhighway" project.

"The construction of a high-level information and telecommunication society is a new revolution," the government said. "To create that society, we need to hasten the improvement of infrastructure."

Japan plans to present these guidelines to the other members of the Group of Seven industrialized countries at a meeting in Brussels this weekend.

In the initial stage of the project, Japan "will use the time until the year 2000 as the

preparatory period for building a high-level information and telecommunications society," the government said.

By 2010, the government aims to link schools, libraries, hospitals, community halls and other public institutions.

The government's policies also include plans to make low-interest public loans to attract Japanese private companies. The planned loan program will be applied to businesses in charge of the initial stage of building optical fiber networks, the government said, adding that details had yet to be worked out.

# NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52W High Low Lst Chg

A

181 125 AADL

21 115 ABT Bid

12 125 ABT Inv

25 125 ACER

10 125 ADCC

125 125 ADCC





## SPORTS

# The No. 1 Jinx Strikes Kansas

*The Associated Press*

The No. 1 spot in college basketball has been treacherous ground this season, as Kansas found out in a hurry.

The Jayhawks were voted No. 1 on Monday afternoon, becoming the fifth team to hold the spot this season. Then five hours later they were upset by No. 25 Oklahoma, 76-73.

"I talked to our kids about it," said Coach Roy Williams.

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

whose team also lost to Kansas State last year on the same day it became No. 1. "You guys promote that stuff more than we do. I don't think it had any effect on my team."

Williams preferred to give credit to Oklahoma, which ran its record to 14-0 at home.

The Sooners led by 13 twice in the first half and again by 13 early in the second half, then held together after Kansas rallied to take a six-point lead with 8:45 to play.

"We don't understand 'can't,'" Coach Kelvin Sampson said. "We don't understand 'won't.' We just go out there and play our tails off, and that's what we did."

Down the stretch, it was Oklahoma that played more like the top-ranked team in the country. Kansas missed the front end of three 1-and-1s in the final 2:41, and didn't score at all after a follow by Raef LaFrentz gave the Jayhawks a 73-69 lead with 1:22 to go.

John Onites, who had 11 assists to go with 12 points, scored on a jumper in the lane with 1:08 remaining to get the Sooners back into it.

Minor was fouled with 12 seconds left and made both ends of a 1-and-1 to make it 76-73. Jerod Haase tried a 3-pointer for Kansas with three seconds left, but it bounced off the rim and Onites grabbed the rebound at time expired.

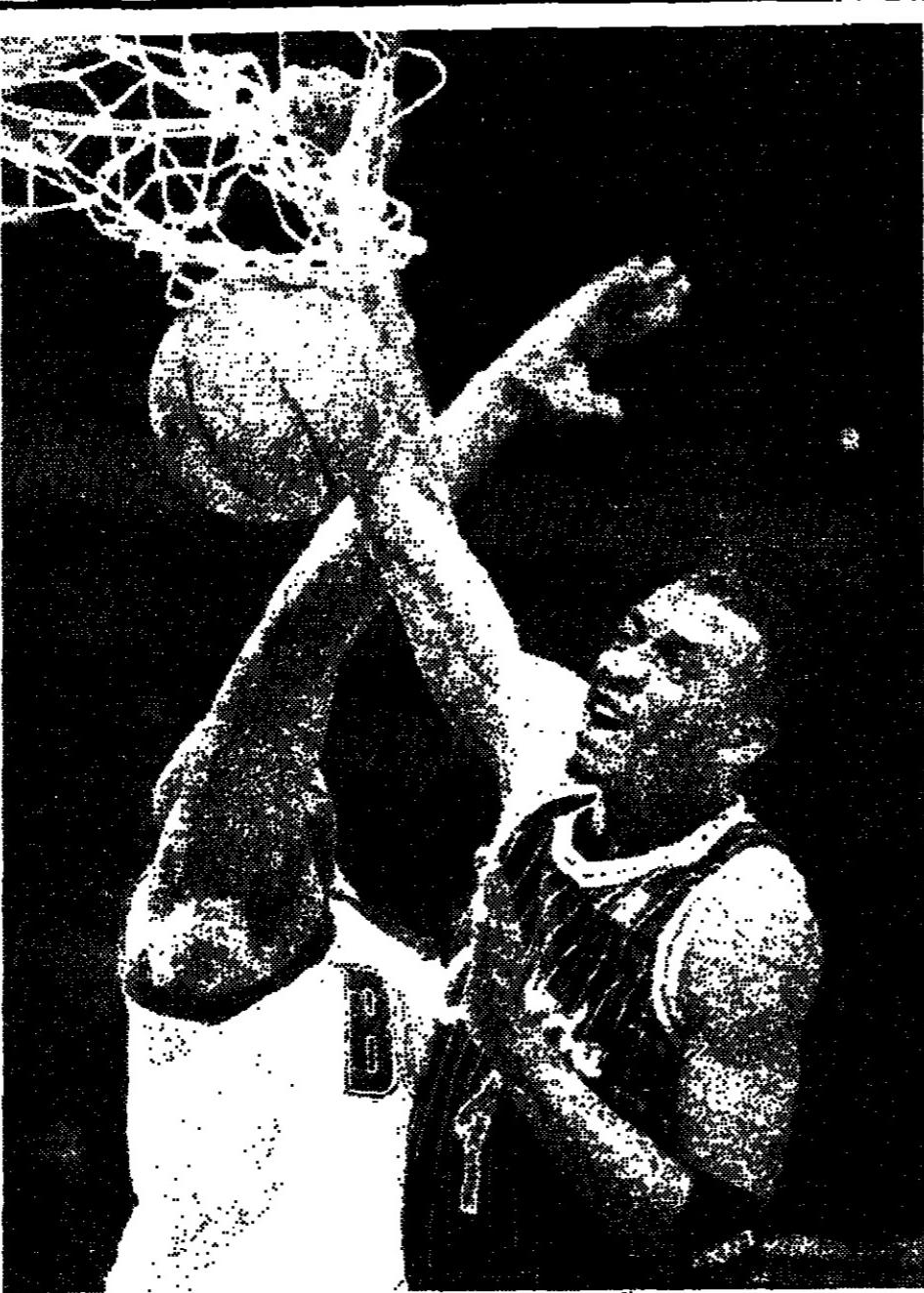
Minor scored 17 in the first half, when the Jayhawks got away from their potent inside game. The threesome of Greg Osterag, LaFrentz and Pollard had dominated the Sooners in a 93-76 victory on Feb. 11, but those three combined for just 10 shots in the first half.

**Georgetown 77, No. 9 Villanova 52:** With President Bill Clinton in the stands in Landover, Maryland, the freshman Allen Iverson overcame pre-game butterflies to score 26 points as the Hoyas stopped visiting Villanova's 11-game winning streak.

Iverson played his most consistent game and his teammates followed suit, shooting 49 percent from the field.

It was Clinton's second outing in about two weeks to a local college game. He was at the Smith Center on Feb. 4 when George Washington upset then-No. 1 Massachusetts 78-75.

Clinton graduated from Georgetown in 1968.



ON THE REBOUND — Orlando's Anfernee Hardaway dunked over the Bucks' Todd Day. A day after losing to Minnesota, the Magic blew out Milwaukee, 152-104.

## The 'Secrets' Are in the Mail

*International Herald Tribune*

"We give you \$1 million. Yes?"  
"Yes, yes."  
"And you give us your secrets?"  
"Yes, all sporting secrets, yes."  
"Such as?"

"We get \$1 million first, then you get many secrets, all Russian secrets."

"I'm afraid I must ask you to be more specific. After all, we can't be writing out checks for \$1 million without knowing what we're getting, can we?"

"No problem, no problem. We promise you many secrets."

"I have to insist. You must give us an idea what we get for our money. In general terms."

"General terms."

"For example, we Australians are not very good in athletics. We wish to be very good when the Olympics are here in 2000. How will Russia help us become very good?"

"No problem, no problem. Top Russian trainers tell Russian secrets to Australia. You sign check now?"

"My pen is poised above the checkbook but I must demand that you entice me with a few of your secrets as a sign of good faith."

"Oh, one minute please. I search for handbook of Russian secrets . . . uh . . . uh . . . here is secret. Secret is . . . chocolate training."

"Chocolate training?"

"Chocolate, yes, yes."

"The athletes eat chocolate."

"Breakfast chocolate, lunch chocolate, dinner chocolate. Very healthy."

"Followed by what kind of training regimen?"

"Normal training regimen. Secret is chocolate. High energy. Very fast."

"This is how Valeri Borzov won his sprinting medals for the former Soviet Union?"

"You have heard secret of Borzov? Who tell you?"

"What secret of Borzov? I know no secret of Borzov. I am asking you."

**S**ECRET of Borzov is top Russian training

secret. Young Borzov wake up in morning. He say, "Where is chocolate?" All day want chocolate. Trainers hide chocolate from Borzov. They complain he is slow from chocolate. One night, all night, he eat chocolate. Chocolate, chocolate, chocolate. Trainers find Borzov in morning with beard of chocolate. He knock down door past them. Zoom! No shoes. Winter. He set Soviet training record in 100 meters!"

"He became an Olympic champion because of chocolate?"

"This is top secret which I tell to you."

"And there is no fear of illegal doping?"

"Sure, they test for sugar and then Coca-Cola quits Olympics as big American sponsor. No, there is no doping for sugar. There are spots on the face, yes, but no problem. So we have deal, yes?"

"This doesn't sound quite right, to be honest. I know that many of our athletes eat chocolate; they adore chocolate, but you don't see them winning Olympic championships in the 100 meters."

"So I ask question. When Australian athlete is fatigued from training, does Australian trainer feed to him water or does trainer feed to him chocolate?"

"Water, of course."  
"There is answer."  
"Do you mean to say all of our athletes will substitute water with chocolate?"

"All athletes, no. Quick athletes, yes."

"What about our weight lifters? Did Vassili Alexeyev get his strength from chocolate?"

"Alexeyev hate chocolate. Trainer wishes to give him chocolate, boxes of chocolate like tall buildings in his room, but Alexeyev shakes head. No chocolate! Celery!"

"Alexeyev was bigger than a bear — bigger than two bears! You tell me he gained all that strength from celery!"

"You know Alexeyev as giant Olympic champion. Alexeyev not always giant. Young Alexeyev was made like pole of Sergei Bubka. Run, run, run. Eat salad, celery. Then trainers get idea. They put lock outside door of Alexeyev."

"And?"

"Cold War is finished, so I tell you. Trainers make Alexeyev watch American television."

"Go on!"

"Price Is Right, Flintstone, My Mother Is The Car, Island of Gilligan. Watch, watch, watch. Coach sits under him all day until morning. Couch sits under him three years. One day couch breaks under him like egg and out comes new Alexeyev."

"He could press 440 pounds without training?"

**H**E SAY hardest training was to watch Hill Billy of Beverly: he never get joke. For Soviet training, Alexeyev make revolution. Trainers have word, secret word: "Frustrated Training." Brain is frustrated, frustrated, frustrated, then brain explodes, can lift anything. You will see."

"I don't know if it will work for us."

"You have satellite for TV?"

"Of course."

"Then system will work."

"How will you handle our boxers?"

"Boxers, I look up in secret book which you get free for \$1 million . . . box . . . vodka."

"Vodka."

"Not too much, not too little — unless opponent is superior. When other man is stronger, then much vodka — drink, drink, drink, and maybe you win on decision of judges. Our sport scientists help you."

"For our shooters I suppose you would recommend pots of black coffee."

"The shooter, he finds job in the bar, opening the cans of beer."

"And drinking them, no doubt."

"It is for the gymnast girls to drink them!"

"I have to tell you, I find your methods bizarre if not outrageous. But we Australians admit to a feeling of isolation. We understand it's a big world, and of course there's no arguing with success. If you can help us win one gold medal, then the \$1 million has been well spent."

"So you send check for \$1 million?"

"Writing it as we speak. Tell me, though, you aren't worried sharing your secrets with an opponent — an enemy, as it were?"

"Enemis, this is yesterday. Today we are partners in business. Perhaps there are other interests you wish to purchase from Russia? For you I can offer a price on the tomb of Lenin, the roof of St. Basil's cathedral . . . You send to me check and to you I promise anything!"

## No Early Release Is Planned for Tyson, Prison Says

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**INDIANAPOLIS** — Mike Tyson, the former heavyweight champion, will not be released from prison on Wednesday as his promoter, Don King, had suggested, an Indiana prison system spokeswoman said Tuesday.

"There is no truth to the rumor," said Pam Pattison of the Indiana Department of Corrections, referring to King's comments in *The New York Times*.

The Times quoted King as saying Tyson's scheduled March 25 release could be moved up to Wednesday of this week.

"That's a possibility, a very good

Tyson has a hearing Wednesday to try to win a sentence modification before Marion Superior Court Judge Patricia J. Gifford, Pattison said. But she did not know whether they would seek to have Tyson released early.

The judge, who sentenced Tyson, refused a request to reduce the boxer's sentence on Feb. 10.

Tyson's attorney, Alan Dershowitz, said that he had heard nothing about an early release.

"That's news to me," he said. "This is the first I've heard of it."

Tyson, 29, was sentenced in 1992 to six years in prison for raping an 18-year-old beauty pageant contestant. Indiana State Corrections officials announced

this month that with time off for good behavior, Tyson is due to complete his term on March 25.

On Monday, King said from his home in Florida: "Everything is in order. Mike has signed his release papers. Something might happen Wednesday."

King, Tyson's longtime promoter, said he would "be there at the prison" on Wednesday.

Bill Carr, a Department of Correction spokesman, said Monday night he had not heard that Tyson would be released. He said the prison had not received the court order required for an inmate to be released early.

Like most Indiana prison inmates, Tyson has received one day's credit for every day served for conduct beyond bars.

**Facing a Lineup of Limos?** *Dave Anderson of The New York Times reported:*

"Not only do some other promoters think they'll get Mike, but there are people on the street trying to get investors to put up money to promote Mike's fights when he gets out." Butch Lewis said last week: "At least half a dozen people, maybe more, think they have a chance to manage or promote Mike when he gets out."

But King sounded confident that he will control Tyson.

"I'm not going to chase ghosts," the former champion's promoter said. "I've learned that the only friendly ghost is Casper."

But how soon will Tyson fight again?

"I'm just going to wait for Mike to sit down and tell me what he wants to do," King said. "There's no reason for him to rush into anything. He's been able to keep his weight down with situps and

pushups, but there's no boxing facilities where he was. Not even a punching bag. He'll go to his home near my home outside Cleveland and decide what he wants to do."

What King wants Tyson to do, of course, is dethrone 46-year-old George Foreman as the world heavyweight champion.

Foreman spoke last week of not signing for that bout unless Tyson dumps King as his promoter. But with a potential of \$25 million for each boxer, it's hard to believe that Foreman would let King's presence deter him from such a bonanza.

Tyson will have had at least a four-year layoff since he was last in a ring. His 12-round decision over Razor Ruddock on June 28, 1991, lifted his record to 41-1 with 36 knockouts.

Coincidentally, by the time Tyson is in a ring again, King might be in prison.

His trial on charges of defrauding Lloyd's of London out of insurance money for a Julio Cesar Chavez fight is scheduled to begin May 22 in federal court in New York City.

But the promoter sounded even more confident of his innocence than of Tyson's possible release Wednesday.

"In the American way, justice will prevail," King said. "I have only one fear. If they frame me."

## CALVIN AND HOBBES

*The Associated Press*

**SAN DIEGO** — Team New Zealand handed John Bertrand's new one Australia its first loss in a close race in shifty winds in the challenger series at the America's Cup.

Late in the afternoon Monday, the training yacht France 2 capsized after it lost its keel in 15-knot winds. The 13 crew members were fine.

The other New Zealand yacht, Tag Heuer, beat Sydney 9 by 4:07 to take sole possession of second place with 29 points as one Australia dropped into third with 25. France 3 defeated Rioja

de Espana by 6:56 to avoid falling into last place.

On the defender course, Kevin Mahaney's Young America took advantage of a wind shift on the first leg and beat the Americas 3 women's team by 2:24. It was Young America's fifth straight victory.

With each victory worth four points this round, Young America opened its lead to 21-13 over idle Stars & Stripes. Americas 3 trails with only seven points.

## WIZARD OF ID



"I NEED SOMETHING TO HELP ME OVERCOME MY CAFFEINE HABIT."

"BE RIGHT BACK."

"... HERE YOU GO."

"WHAT'S THIS?"

"A PHOTO OF JUAN VALDEZ'S MULE, DISGRACING HIMSELF ON A COFFEE BUSH."

## BLONDIE



"I WENT FREEZING OUT THERE!"

"I DON'T SEEEEE ... WAIT! THERE IT IS! Ooo! I hate those little slivers that stand straight up and down."

## GARFIELD



"YOU HAVE A BAD ATTITUDE ABOUT THIS DIET, GARFIELD!"



